The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8339—VOL. LI. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. W. Wood, at Christ Church, Hawthorn, John Henry Harris, Esq., of Ballarat, solicitor, to Amelia, fifth daughter of the late P. W. Plomer, Esq., of Sydney. No cards.

On the 16th instant, at Wesley Church, Clunes, Victoria, by the Rev. J. Pemell (brother-in-law of the bride), Mr. H. C. P. Pollard, of Fitzroy, son of Theophilus Pollard, Esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. A. Abraham, chemist, George-street, and granddaughter of the late William Abraham, Esq., Manor House, Barnetby, Lincolnshire, England.

On the 23rd instant, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Newtown, by the Rev. J. Oram, William Edward Oram Chi, of Scone, to Hannah, daughter of William Mason, of Tasmania. W. E. O. Chi, after being instructed in the Christian religion, was baptized four years since by the above-named minister.

DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, at the Lachlan River, Mr. Thomas Higgins, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, Rose Valley, Cooma, Maneroo, after a short illness, Patrick Clifford, Esq., formerly of Seahus, county Kerry, Ireland, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a wife and large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 21st instant, at his residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Henry Raws Whittell, surgeon, &c., aged 60 years.

On the 23rd instant, at Campbell-street, Sydney, Gregory Augustin, the beloved son of Edward and Mary Ann Kerr, aged 13 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to ENGLAND.—WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail from Melbourne in March, the splendid screw steamship ROYAL STANDARD, 2032 tons register, A1 for 22 years, G. H. DOWELL, commander.

This magnificent steamship has just arrived in Melbourne, and will be dispatched on her return trip about the end of March.

For rates of passage or other particulars apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Melbourne; or 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships, performing the POSTAL SERVICE during this and the following months as under:—

PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY	March 3rd,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	March 10th,
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND	March 15th.
TARARUA, 880 tons, J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO	March 15th,
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY	March 1st,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY	March 8th.
PHŒBE, 700 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU	February 28th,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF.	
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON ..	March 15th,
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU, with passengers ex Sydney steamer	March 22nd.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. F. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer	February 25th.
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU	March 2nd,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU	March 4th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND	March 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.	
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND ..	March 20th,
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND ..	March 29th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, G. Ponsenby, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE for AUCKLAND	March 10th.
EGMONT, 550 tons, ——, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND	March.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, J. Hagley, commander, Extra boat.	

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The powerful steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. CURPHEY, commander,
will be dispatched THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

Shippers will oblige by sending down their goods as early as possible.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street, February 24.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To HUNTER RIVER — COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.

To BRISBANE. — CAWARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON. — BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.

To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.

To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 8th March, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 28th instant.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE. — CLARENCE, 7th March.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 7th March.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FURTHER REDUCTION of FREIGHT on HORSES to BRISBANE.

On and after this date the freight on horses to BRISBANE by this Company's Steamers will be TWO POUNDS PER HEAD.

Special arrangement made for a larger number.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, July 22nd, 1865.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship CAWARRA will sail for the above port, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5,

Saloon	£2	5	0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	4	0	0
Steerage	0	12	6

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Shareholders may inspect Balance Sheet, at the Sydney office, for half-year ended 31st January, 1865, and obtain free passages to Morpeth to attend half-yearly meeting, on application to

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street, 24th February.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, about TUESDAY, 28th instant.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—Ketch NUMBA sails THIS EVENING. For freight, &c., apply T. M. CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER and LISMORE.—WARLOCK, first fair wind. Apply Roddam and Blair's Wharf.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The CENTURION on SATURDAY NIGHT from the Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The brig SCOTIA, Captain PAIN, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. For light freight only. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner FORT BOY, GASCOIGNE, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will be quickly dispatched. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon; and Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—The barque LION will be quickly dispatched. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite regular trader ELLESMERE, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite schooner VIXEN, LUCEY, master, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments and forward Bills of Lading. Has room for a few tons.

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, YULL, master, will be ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf, TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR AUCKLAND.—(To follow the Coral Queen.)—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. HURLEY, commander, is now fast loading, and shippers are requested to send down their goods at once, to prevent disappointment. Being under charter will be dispatched on or about the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON.—The A1 clipper barque FANNY FISHER, J. BROWN, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN.—To clear TO-MORROW, the regular trader JANE LOCKHART, WILLING, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANUI AND TARANKI.—The clipper schooner MARY ANN, Captain CUTHBERT, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

RAVEN, for WANGANUI.—Clears at the Customs THIS MORNING, and will sail TO-MORROW, early. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 clipper barque AUSTRALIND, 800 tons burthen, ALEXANDER BARRACK, commander, will be dispatched on 1st March. This vessel has just completed one of the quickest voyages of the season, and passengers are invited to inspect her unrivalled accommodation in cabin and steerage.

Rates of passage—Cabin, £30; Steerage, £16.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, for LONDON.—One Saloon Cabin is still disengaged; immediate application necessary.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—To sail on TUESDAY, 28th instant.—A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 1000 tons, J. H. VOLLAR, commander, will sail as above; has a full poop and carries only first-class passengers.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Shippers will please send in bills of lading at once, and all Accounts must be rendered by noon on FRIDAY, 24th instant.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—To sail 15th March, 1865.—VIMIERA, 1000 tons, GREEN, commander, will follow the DUNCAN DUNBAR, and sail as above without fail.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON.—The splendid new iron clipper ship, CITY OF SYDNEY, 1181 tons register, A1 20 years, H. HUGHES, commander. This fine ship has all her dead weight engaged, and is now receiving wool. Has a full poop, and splendid accommodation for passengers.

Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

Wool received at Marsden's.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct, to follow the CITY OF SYDNEY. The unrivalled Clipper ship GOLDEN CITY, will load on arrival from Brisbane.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fast-sailing barque STATESMAN, 295 tons register, SAMUEL COYSH, master, will sail 8th March. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship NOURMAHAL, 1400 tons burthen, J. FOWLER, commander, A1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, now loading at Circular Quay.

Wool is now being received at Marsden's Stores.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain FOWLER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 20th MARCH, the splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander. The accommodation for passengers on board this fine ship is very superior, the cabins being lofty and well ventilated. The above named ship, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch. Wool is now being received at Marsden's stores. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES:—

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto .... £25 to £30

For plans of cabins, freight, &c., apply to
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHDON, 1011 tons register, GEORGE H. PILE, commander, will sail for the above port on the 10th MARCH. This vessel has just completed the passage from London hence in 77 days. Has splendid saloon accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE. 24th January.

FOR LONDON—FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—The clipper steamship NEPTUNE, 661 tons register, ROBERT KERR, commander, fully rigged, carrying about 1400 bales wool, will meet with the utmost dispatch.

First-class accommodation for eight passengers, including cabin furniture, linen, &c.

Wool received at Talbot's shed.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to Captain KERR, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the Barque OREGON, in first-rate order for any voyage. For particulars of outfit, stores, &c., inquire of Captain WILSON, on board, at Newcastle; or R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper barque H. L. RUTGERS, 405 tons American, 456 tons English, built at New Jersey, in 1855; newly coppered, and carries a large cargo on a light draught of water. This vessel is known as one of the most successful cattle ships in these waters, and is well found in everything, and fit to carry dry and perishable cargoes to and from any part of the world. For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR SALE, a 14-ton BOAT, almost new. Apply to D. FERGUSON, 106, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, the schooner WOODPECKER. Apply to ISAAC RODDAM, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper Schooner OSPREY, 120 tons burden; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and fit to proceed to any part of the world. For further particulars apply on board, in Johnstone's Bay; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain PURVES, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by SATURDAY MORNING. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain PURVES, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to pay balances of passage money by noon, on FRIDAY, or the berths will be re-let. Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading for signature. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to load with dispatch. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 6th March, for the Building of a Steam Droghing Vessel on a plan and after a specification to be seen at the Offices of this Company. The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. MANNING, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd July, 1865.

TONNAGE required, for conveyance from Champion Bay, Western Australia, to Sydney, for about 400 tons Copper Ore.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.

DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior,
New Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you of my being a CANDIDATE for the office of DIRECTOR, requesting your support at the election to take place on the 27th instant, and should you favour me with your proxy, will record the vote as you may instruct.

I remain, your most obedient servant,
FRED. EBSWORTH.
New Pitt-street, 8th February, 1865.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—I beg respectfully to inform you that I intend to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in the above institution at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 27th instant. J. F. JOSEPHSON.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg respectfully to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for one of the VACANCIES in your DIRECTORY, to be filled at the Annual General Meeting to take place on the 27th instant.

I remain yours obediently,
SAMUEL LYONS.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 15th February, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the General MEETING of Proprietors, held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Five per cent., and also a BONUS of Two-and-a-half per cent., for the past half-year will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st March next.

R. MANSFIELD.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY.—The Grand Autumn SHOW of the Society, for the Exhibition of Plants, Cut Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, in the Lower Botanic Gardens. Forms, and schedules of prizes may be obtained of the Treasurer and Secretary, George-street Market. The Committee particularly request that all lists of Exhibits be sent in to the Secretary not later than the 4th March.

JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—Monthly Shooting will take place TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, the 25th February, to commence at half-past 2 sharp. Ranges—300, 700, 800, and 900 yards.

GERARD PHILLIPS, hon. secretary.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—General Meeting, THIS EVENING, at Christ Church Schoolroom, at 7½ sharp, when a full attendance is requested.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

MASONIC.—Emergency MEETING, Lodge of Harmony, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 (members only).

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB 2ND ELEVEN v. the ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following members of the Albert Club are requested to be on the New Ground, Redfern, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock sharp, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, viz.:—Armitage, Anderson Adams, Allen, Bransby, Coates, Deane, Flood, Goddard, H. H. Gordon, Meares; Emergencies—Chatto and Heydon. Admission to the ground (non members), sixpence.

J. J. CALVERT, acting hon. sec. A. C. C.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL C. C. V. CUMBERLAND C. C.—The following members of the Cumberland C. C. are requested to Assemble on the Domain ground, by half-past one p.m., TO-MORROW:—Messrs. Bovis, Hill, Morgan, Anderson, Lockrey, Aldwell, Pidgeon, Patison, Blair, Bransby, Watson, with Dowsett and Napthali, emergencies.

CHARLES J. PATISON, Hon. Sec. C. C. C.

NATIONAL v. ORWELL 2nd Eleven.—Messrs. Tallcock, F. Cornelius, Joseph Clark, J. Evelyn, D. Gregory, W. Linsley, A. Manton, J. Morgan, R. M. Pearson, E. Sadler, T. Sapsford, H. Nathan, and Swift, for Nationals, meet at Lawrence's, at a quarter-past one TO-MORROW. A. S. PARK, hon. secretary.

NATIONAL v. CUMBERLAND.—Messrs. T. Andrews, Haylward, C. Blanchard, E. Gregory, G. Howell, C. Jones, O. Lewis, H. Newcombe, C. Oliver, A. Park, and C. Reddett, for Nationals, are requested to be on Domain Ground, at a half-past one o'clock TO-MORROW. A. S. PARK, hon. secretary N.C.C.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—The following members are requested to meet at LAWRENCE'S, on SATURDAY, 25th instant, at half-past one. 1st Eleven v. Military and Civil—J. Clark, Kellick, Oatley, Dent, Waddy, Lawson, Morris, Walford, Sheridan, Gray, Yeomans, W. Clark. 2nd Eleven v. 2nd Toxteth—Banbury, Pratt, Brennan, Reid, Delohery, Martin, Lewis, Garvan, Lowe, L. Park, Flynn, Allen, emergency.

W. CLARK, hon. sec

STEAM EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR on MONDAY, February 27.—The steamer VESTA will leave the Circular Quay at 10 and 1 a.m., calling at Woolloomooloo.

A band will be in attendance.

Tickets, 2s. 6d.

BE EARLY AT THE POLL, THIS DAY, and VOTE FOR PEMELL, the Man for the People.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us in the city of Sydney as Cornchandlers, under the style and firm of MORONEYS and LARKIN, has been dissolved; and all parties indebted to the said firm are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to Mr. BARTHOLOMEW F. KILEY, who is duly authorised to receive the same, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge. As witness our hands this 22nd day of February, 1865.

PATRICK LARKIN,
CORNELIOUS MORONEY,
PATRICK MORONEY.
Witness, THOMAS M'CAFFREY.

MINERVA, Cook's River, fare 1s. From Wynyard-square, daily, at 10 a.m., 4.30, and 9 p.m.; from Cook's River, at 8 a.m., 2, 6.30 p.m. On Saturdays: from Wynyard-square, at 10 a.m., 1.30, and 9 p.m.; from Cook's River, at 8 a.m., 12, 6.30 p.m. On Sundays: from Wynyard-square, at 10.15, 2.30, and 9 p.m.; from Cook's River, at 8.45 a.m., 12.30, and 6.30 p.m.

THE 40th Number of SYDNEY PUNCH, published THIS DAY, contains the following illustrations:—THE VERITABLE AND ORIGINAL MINISTERIAL CHRISTY'S (who have never appeared at St. James's).
CAUTION TO LADIES.
WHO IS HER HATTER?
BATHURST MARKET, &c.

Punch Office (Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH), 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The "SYDNEY PUNCH" OFFICE, is now at 281, GEORGE-STREET, Opposite Hunter-street.

Communications respecting the publishing department, and notices of irregularity in delivery, are requested to be forwarded to the publishers,

Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH,

by whom they will be promptly attended to. Contributions and letters to be addressed to the proprietor, Mr. EDGAR RAY.

"PUNCH" is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GALLERY.—PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTIC.
Cartes de visite
Portraits in oils or crayon
Landscapes in oil or water colours.
ARTHUR KEMP.
Sydney, 432, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN MORRISON, of ship Lady Young.—Letters lying at our office to your address.

MOLISON and BLACK.

HELEN PURVIS would be glad to hear from her AUNT—maiden name Helen Wardlaw, or Purvis, from Tillicoultry, Scotland. Address 193, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JAMES LUGG, alias FARRELLY, of Bideford, will meet his BROTHER on board the Hornet.

PHILIP FALKENBURG and WILHELMUS BLOKKERUS are requested to call at the Consulate General of the Netherlands, where they may hear of something to their advantage

WILLIAM BROWN, bachelor, — A LETTER awaits you at the General Post Office, from M. A. G.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

THE LADY DON PERFORMANCES, for TWO WEEKS MORE.

The Fourth Week and Continued Success of the distinguished and accomplished favourite,
LADY DON,
supported by
THE HOWSON FAMILY,
and the
GREAT STAR COMPANY.
GREATEST GALAXY OF COMIC TALENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Special Notice.—The Lady DON engagement will positively terminate on SATURDAY, March 11.

THIS EVENING, Friday, February 24th,
GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT!

In compliance with numerous requests great spectacular burlesque of ALI BABA, or the FORTY THIEVES, will be played first, in order to enable families residing at a distance to return at an early hour.

The entertainments will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, with Lady Don's grand spectacular extravaganza of
ALI BABA,
or the
FORTY THIEVES.

Abdallah .... Lady DON

A most interesting robber, a perfect knave of hearts, and captain of the most elegant and beautiful band ever seen upon a stage.

To conclude with (for the last time) the popular operatic drama of
GUY MANNERING.
LADY DON as HENRY BERTRAM,
With all the original music.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC.

Trio—The Fox jumped over—Misses C. and E. Howson and Mr. G. H. Rogers
Air—Oh, rest thee babe, rest thee—Miss Clelia Howson
The Echo duet—Lady Don and Miss Emma Howson
Song—Be mine, dear maid—Lady Don
Song—Miss Emma Howson
Ballad—My Pretty Jane—Lady Don
Song—Follow him, nor fearful deem—Mr. Frank Howson
Glee and chorus—The Chough and Crow—Misses E. and C. Howson, Mr. F. Howson, and Company
Grand finale—There is nae luck—By the characters.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday,
GRAND PRODUCTION
of Wallace's beautiful opera of
MARITANA,

LADY DON sustaining her great character of Don Cæsar De Bazan, with the whole of the original music—acknowledged by the Melbourne Press and public to be the greatest impersonation of the character ever presented in Australia.

Box Office open daily from 11 till 3.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.—The sensation drama of LEAH.

MESSRS. BARRY, Rayner, and Mrs. Charles Poole.—Come and see LEAH, the Forsaken.

LAST NIGHT of LEAH.—The great treat of the season.

MILLION PRICES.—Pit, One Shilling.—Look out for BEL DEMONIO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
CIRCUS. CIRCUS.
Positively the LAST NIGHT but two.
THIS EVENING, Friday, February 24,
Benefit of Mr. W. AIREY, the funny Clown.
IMMENSE BILL TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY, February 25, positively the last day performance, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Schools at reduced prices.

SMITH, BROWN, AND COLLINS,
Veritable and Original
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
after their Tour of India, Java, and China,
will make their
FIFTH APPEARANCE
THIS EVENING, February 24th,
at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS,
for Four Weeks only.

FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

THE NEW PROGRAMME delighted the audience, who testified EN MASSE to the superior singing and rendering of the part songs.

THE NEW SONGS, ACTS, and SCENES are the theme of admiration.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

Admission: Reserved seats, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; gallery, 2s. Seats can only be secured at Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7, and commence at 8.
Carriages can be ordered at a quarter-past 10.

PROGRAMME.

Overture .... Christy's Minstrels
Opening Chorus, from Ernani .... Christy's Minstrels
"Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die" .. C. W. Rayner
"Riding in a Railroad Car" .... Collins
"Belle Brandon" (New) .... Herberte
"Manly Beach is the Place, Boys" .... Joe Brown
"My Lilly Dear" .... Castor
"Once a Week" (New) .... Collins
Quartette "Celia's Arbour" .... Collins, Herberte, Rayner and Castor
Phantom Chorus (by request) .... Company.
Intermission of ten minutes.

Violin solo (Cuckoo) .... N. la Feuillarde
Double Irish Dance .... Brown and Collins
"Mother Kissed me in my Dream" ...... Rafaele Abecco
Japanese Fiddle solo .... Collins
Happy Uncle Tom .... Joe Brown
Harp solo (selections) .... Rafaele Abecco.

TEN MINUTES AT THE OPERA.
Mad Louise .... W. P. Collins
Herr Big Brudder .... Joe Brown
Director of the Opera .... E. Harvey
Intermission of ten minutes.

To conclude with the new sketch of the
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
By Messrs. Collins, Brown, and Harvey.
Finale.
"CLOSE 'PON THE HILL SIDE."

THE VERITABLE CHRISTY'S. — MORNING CONCERT on SATURDAY, at half-past 2, for families and persons residing in the suburban districts. Children and nurses half-price.

A reduction made for Schools.
A New Programme for the occasion.
Seats can be engaged at Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAX-WORKS.
Madame SOHIER has great pleasure in announcing that, at great expense, and by special arrangement with Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, of London, a cast of the notorious
FRANZ MÜLLER,
the murderer of Mr. Briggs (taken from a cast immediately after execution), has been added to the exhibition.

EVENING CLASSES for the VIOLIN, and Instrumental Practices.—Gentlemen wishing to join, please to apply at Mr. HAIMBERGER'S, 11, Stanley-street, Catherine-terrace, opposite the Grammar School.

MR. and Mrs. NORRIS, teachers of fashionable Writing, visit families, and guarantee proficiency in a few lessons. Terms, 2 guineas per month, or 4 guineas to finish. NORRIS'S Writing Institute.

CARTES DE VISITE. — Artistic; likelife, 2, 5s.; 12, 18s. LIDDELL and BLITZ, 326, George-st.

ESTATE of F. GILES and CO.—The undersigned, having purchased the assets in the above estate, requests that all DEBTS due to the estate be paid without delay to him or his authorised agents.

JOHN THOMPSON, Denison House, George-street, Sydney.

ABSCONDED from his Apprenticeship, on Monday, 20th instant, ROBERT WEEKS, aged 16 years; small for age; dress—brown coat, tweed trousers, black California hat. A reward given for information of his whereabouts, by his mother, 202, Crown-street; or to his master, Mr. WARREN, saddler, Gibbs-street, Surry Hills.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to ENGLAND VIA the RED SEA may be forwarded up to the departure of the Branch Steamer from Adelaide to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, Reuter's sole agents for the Australian colonies.

TENDERS are invited to 1st March, for Carpenter's and Finishing Trades of an Hotel at Balmain. Plans and particulars with the architect, S. GLEADALL, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for Alterations and Repairs to premises, 195 and 197, George-street North.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—The Offices of the EUROPEAN FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE SOCIETY have been REMOVED to No. 34, Hunter-street (next door to the Sydney Insurance Company). 16th January, 1865.

REMOVAL.—Mr. A. ASHDOWN, Accountant, Arbitrator, and General Agent, from 1, Lloyd's Chambers, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

W. WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, per Walter Hood. Parcels, 6 oz. 1s. to London. 148, Prince-street.

CASH to LEND, in sums as required, on approved security. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

£20 REWARD.—WHEREAS an anonymous LETTER was forwarded to the coroner and jurymen empannelled to investigate the fire on the premises occupied by the undersigned. Now this is to give notice, that the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

26, York-street. E. A. MARKS, Warehouseman.

£100 REWARD.—WHEREAS, on the night of the 3rd or morning of the 4th instant, my premises were maliciously set on FIRE by some person or persons unknown, this is to notify that the above reward will be paid to any one giving such information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender.

E. A. MARKS, Warehouseman.
26, York-street.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas my Step-daughter, ANN PRIMER, left her home on the 16th instant. Description: 17 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark brown hair, dark complexion, rather slender. Any person giving any information as will lead to her discovery, or will bring her back to her parents, will receive the above reward. Also, any person or persons found or known to harbour her will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.
Spring Cove, Cox's River, Hartley.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, a dark Bay MARE; branded over on near shoulder. Whoever gives such information as will lead to the recovery of the same will receive the above reward from Mr. J. BROWN, Lane Cove.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, a small CEDAR BOX, on the Penrith Road, containing a gold brooch, with a little girl's and an elderly lady's likeness, and a silver watch, number ——, two bonnets, hats, and a lot of sundries; whoever will leave the same at Mr. MASON'S, Newtown; or Mr. MATHEWS, Emu Plains, will receive the above reward

LOST, Union Bank CHEQUE, favour of Mort and Co., No. 941, dated 27th October, 1864, signed by Thos. S. Mort and Co., £55 0s. 4d. Any person bringing same to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, Brown Silk UMBRELLA, name "E. C. CRACKNELL, Chief Telegraph Office." Finder, on bringing it there, will receive five shillings reward.

LOST, yesterday, on the South Head Road, a White POODLE DOG. A reward at 289, Palmer-street.

LEFT in the Train, a small CASE of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, and Colour BOX. The finder will oblige by leaving it with the Traffic Manager, Sydney Station.

STOLEN or STRAYED, about 12 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd instant, from Riley's, ironmonger, opposite the Joint Stock Bank, a Piebald FILLY, 4 years old, no brand, well bred, with saddle and bridle on, also rope attached, used for tying up. If strayed, £1 reward for her restoration; if stolen, £5 reward for information leading to the conviction of the thief. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, opposite H. R. N. S. N. Co., Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—STRAYED into my paddock—known as King's Paddock, Cook's River—a Roan HORSE, did belong to Moroney, of Parramatta-street. The owner can have him by paying expenses, and sixpence for every day he is here.

W. WAUGH, Newtown, Unwin's Bridge Road.
February 24th.

IMPOUNDED at the Glebe Pound, 17th February, 1865, Bay HORSE; M near shoulder, star on forehead, three white feet. If not released, will be sold 28th March. JOSEPH KROSCH, pound keeper.

E. T.—YOU can WRITE as directed.

AN EXPERIENCED SHIP-MASTER, acquainted in the China Sea and Bay of Bengal, is open to an ENGAGEMENT; satisfactory references. Address or apply to R. D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

AN ENGLISH NURSEMAID, who managed five children on the voyage out, wishes a Return PASSAGE to London in the same capacity. Apply to Mr. BIDEN, 247, Pitt-street.

A LADY wishes to receive two Young LADIES into her family, to superintend their Education, and introduce them into society. Address C. S., HERALD Office.

A WIDOW LADY requires two Unfurnished Apartments, with attendance—private family; suburbs preferred. S. L., HERALD Office.

ACCOUNTANT.—A gentleman, of good abilities, offers his services to any party requiring a competent ASSISTANT. Address LEDGER-KEEPER, HERALD Office.

BOY WANTED, to make himself generally useful. J. GILHAM, 400, George-street.

BALMAIN.—WANTED, the young PERSON who called at Wentworth House about Needlework, either to call again, or send her address.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—Wanted, a respectable middle-aged FEMALE, to fill the office of resident teacher to the Protestant children. Applicants can obtain all information at the Asylum.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—A French LADY (single) who speaks English fluently, is wanted for an educational establishment. Apply at St. Vincent's Hospital.

HIGH SCHOOL, WEST MAITLAND.—Wanted, immediately, an efficient ASSISTANT. Apply to ANDREW ARMSTRONG, M.A., Head Master.

LOADING for MURRUMBURRAH and WAGGA WAGGA. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-st.

NEW HUNTER SHARES Wanted. State lowest price, A. B. C., Post Office, West Maitland.

PAPERHANGER wanted (good hand), between 8 and 9 o'clock. J. J. CROFT, 73, Upper William-st.

TO JOURNALISTS and LITERARY MEN.—Wanted, a Gentleman as CONTRIBUTOR to a daily paper, with a view to editorship. Qualifications must be first-class. Applications strictly confidential. Address JOURNALIST, care of Langley's Telegraphic Agency, Sydney.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS and MILLINERS.—First-class opening for such up the country, where parties are leaving. The owner, if agreeable to the tenant, would occupy one sitting and bedroom, and let the rest go in part payment of his board and lodging. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, agent, opposite the Royal Hotel.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION in a country store, by a youth of five years' experience. Salary no object. Apply YOUTH, Post-office, Penrith.

TO SQUARERS.—Wanted, 8 or 10 TIMBER SQUARERS, for the country. Apply to Mr. M. FAVIELL, at P. N. Russell and Co.'s. None except first-class men need apply.

TO PAPERHANGERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. W. WENBAN, 110, South Head Road.

TO SADDLERS.—WANTED, a first-rate Saddle Hand; none other need apply. D. M'CALL, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a BASKET CARRIAGE. Apply Mrs. WALKER, 9, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply to H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Swan of Erin Hotel, Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, Case ZINC immediately. 407, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a Second-hand Counter and Fixtures, suitable for a draper, 16 or 20 ft. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT. 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

WANTED, INVOICE of Buggy Axles. Teran, ... Coach Factory, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, able to milk a cow. Mrs. C. SMITH, Parker-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE and HOUSEMAID. Apply at 714, George-st. South.

WANTED, to hire a BILLIARD-BAGATELLE TABLE. Apply W. HARRISON, 350, George-st.

WANTED, SECOND COOK. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a PLUMBER. Apply to J. A. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to work in a butcher's shop. W. DOUGLASS, 702, George-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, to the Carpentering; small premium required. HEAD, builder, York-st.

WANTED, a NURSE MAID. Apply at 131, Elizabeth-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION in a Store; good reference. C. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, a few SCHOOL FORMS, new or second-hand, good condition. B. COCKS, op. Ashdown's.

WANTED, a clean active BOY. Apply L. GOLDSMITH, butcher, York-street Market.

WANTED, by a Lady in Sydney, Music LESSONS. State address and terms, F. M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HARNESS MAKER, for the country. Apply to HENRY C. BROOKES, York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, SITUATION as HOUSEMAID. E.L., College-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a BOY, to make up Accounts. 297, Castlereagh-street, next St. George's Church.

WANTED, good, light, second-hand SADDLE. T. R. P., HERALD Office. State price

WANTED, COOK and Laundress. Apply between 9 and 12, to Mrs. H. STEPHEN, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, good references required. Apply to Mrs. TUCKER, Shirley, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, single MEN, to make kip boots. Apply 352, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply at 4 o'clock, This Day. R. KING, Coal Yard, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a SITUATION, in a store, highest testimonials. Address G. B., 267, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, as Groom, to milk, &c. Good references. 167, Pitt-st., before 11 or after 2.

WANTED, a steady active BOY. Apply, before 8, at 251, Albion-st., corner of Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, an active experienced BUTLER. HAIGH and BROWN, agents, 221, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, accustomed to children. 91, Victoria-street, to the left of William-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 12, to be generally useful. 104, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as General SERVANT. Apply 24, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable, useful GIRL (Protestant), for a small family at Waverley. 287, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL as DAY NURSE. Apply at 153, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, This Morning. Mrs. ROGERS, 57, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED to Purchase a PHAETON for one or two horses, with hood. Address W. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good ROUGH-RIDER. Apply at the Red Lion Inn, Camperdown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, a good laundress and cook. Denmark Lodge, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a young MAN. Apply to GEORGE JACKSON, 109, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to attend to children and assist in housework (Protestant). 123, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, an active clean GIRL, about 14 years, as NURSE. Apply at 32, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a smart active young MAN as WAITER. Bathurst Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to W. WATTS, Balmain.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk a few cows and serve a little milk. Apply to W. WATTS, Balmain.

WANTED, a strong LAD. E. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a young Man, as CLERK, one used to the butchering. E. ARSCOTT, 141, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a respectable Person, to take a child home to WET-NURSE. 86, Riley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply 64, William-street.

WANTED, a BILLIARD MARKER. Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply No. 111, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, an active LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, at F. PEARSON'S, cabinet maker, 270, Pitt-street, opposite Bell's, butcher.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse a baby and do needlework. Wynyard House, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, as General Servant. Apply Ada Cottage, 428, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, that can milk, at PERRY'S Hotel, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable young MAN, a SITUATION in a store; can drive, &c. Address G. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Mrs. ROWETT.

WANTED, immediately, to proceed to Grafton, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, APARTMENTS, comfortably furnished; terms moderate; state particulars. EUREKA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Apply before one, this and Saturday morning, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, without children. The man to thoroughly understand a boat and make himself generally useful, the wife as cook and laundress. Mrs. CRADDOCK, Registry Office, Bridge-street.

WANTED, for a Store in New England, a smart YOUTH, accustomed to the drapery business; age not to exceed 16 years. Apply, in own handwriting, to DRAPER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a GENTLEMAN to give private lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic; three hours a day. Address, stating terms, to A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable aged couple, one or two respectable CHILDREN to take care of; healthy situation, four miles out of Sydney—plenty of fresh eggs and milk. Apply 20, Market-street West.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable young Man, who can drive, read and write well, and knows town well. Highest references. Address W. H. A., No. 3, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER, who understands the management of an orchard; also, a JOBBING GARDENER. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION, to go to England with a family as Nurse or Lady's Maid. Apply to Mrs. WHITE, 28, Railway-place, Cleveland Estate.

WANTED, an active business PARTNER, with moderate capital and good connection, to join an established wholesale wine and spirit trade. Expenses small, and business safe. Principals only apply to R. M. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Man just arrived from England, a SITUATION, as Assistant GARDENER, or in a store, or in any capacity, in town or country, where he can make himself useful. Good English characters can be given; also reference in Sydney. Address W. P., HERALD Office.

20 HEAVY Draught HORSES wanted. Apply at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

£2000 WANTED, on Freehold Suburban security. C. HATTON and CO., estate agents, 400, George-street, Sydney.

AT No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street, Furnished APARTMENTS for families or single gentlemen.

APARTMENTS for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 157, ...

VICTORIA.

THE steamer Rangatira brings Melbourne papers to the 20th instant, from which we quote as follows:—

The *Argus* of the 18th says:—The cases of alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, heard on Thursday before the Williamstown Police Bench (and which we fully reported in next day's issue), were completed yesterday. The adjourned matter consisted solely of the defence of the boy Arthur Walmesley, who had been anxious to call witnesses to prove that he had been seen away from the Shenandoah after the 7th instant, which was the time the deserters who gave evidence for the prosecution said he came on board. The prisoner called Charles Wilson, master of the Catherine, lighter, and Duncan Graham, master of the Potomac, lighter. Both deposed to having seen the boy about the bay before the 7th instant, but not since; and the last named also stated that the lad had spoken of his friend Mr. Fox, quarter-gunner on board the Shenandoah, whom he had gone to visit. The chairman of the Bench stated that, though they might have been moved by the lad's youth, the evidence was so clear that the magistrates had no option but to commit the prisoner for trial, which they did, fixing the bail at one surety at £25, and the prisoner himself in £25 more.

The same paper of the 20th remarks:—The evil effects anticipated from the tariff proposed by the Government begin to show themselves. We are informed that on Saturday last about a dozen men were discharged from the service of Messrs. L. Stevenson and Co., warehousemen, and that further reductions are contemplated. Loss of trade, from the operation of the tariff, is the cause of this step having been taken. We also learn that a trade established with Northern Tasmania some years ago, at considerable expense, is likely to be brought to an end from the same cause, orders intended for Melbourne having been transferred to Sydney. As to the state of the intercolonial trade, some information was afforded at a meeting of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, at Hobart Town, a few days ago. The vessels of the company, with one exception, trade from this port, and the operations for the past half-year, as set forth in the report, show a serious loss. At this moment, when it is proposed through the new tariff to further cripple the intercolonial trade, the following fine steam vessels are lying in Saltwater River and Hobson's Bay, unable to obtain employment:—The Havilah, the City of Hobart, the Southern Cross, the Souchays, the Lady Darling, and the Saxonia. These vessels represent, in round numbers, a capital exceeding £100,000, not only unproductive, but positively the occasion of loss to their owners.

A singular case of recovering property, after a lapse of five years, occurred at Talbot on Tuesday last. The *Leader* says:—"In the year 1859, Mrs. Sault lost a gold chain during some festivities which were taking place in Long Gully. Search was made for it both the same evening and the following day, but without success, and it was generally concluded that some person had picked it up and appropriated it. Last Tuesday, a man in the employ of Mr. King, the baker in Long Gully, was crossing over the old holes in the vicinity of the house in which the party took place, when he discovered the chain lying close to an old hole, and, having stated the circumstance to Mr. King, that gentleman remembered the loss which Mrs. Sault had sustained. The latter was communicated with, and she identified the chain as the one she had lost five years ago. With the exception of a few marks, indicative that a number of people had trampled upon it when passing in that direction, the chain is as bright and sound now as when it was lost."

Monday's *Argus* says:—We may now speak of the Confederate war steamer Shenandoah as something that has come and gone. With all the sympathy we may have had with her as the representative of those who are gallantly fighting against long odds, she, in the fulfilment of a warlike errand, was most unwelcome in our still peaceful port, and we are unfeignedly glad of her departure. She left before the time named to our local Government by her commander when a demand was made that the period of her leaving should be fixed at as early a date as was possible; but Captain Waddell was anxious to be better than his word. Before the detention on the Government Patent Slip he promissed to be away, if possible, by Sunday, and by dint of working double tide, night and day, he managed to steam away shortly after daybreak on Saturday last. At first she started at half-speed, and fired a gun or so to give notice of her departure; but nothing followed, and we are informed that she passed Gellibrand's Point at full speed, and was quickly out of sight. Her machinery was little more than patched up, for it was nearly imperative that the pinion nearest the screw-shaft should be renewed, but Messrs. Langlands and Co. made "a good job" of their repairs, and the ship has consequently considerable speed. Our latest news of her represents her as having cleared the Heads at noon, steering south-west for about twenty miles, when she altered her course to south, and was lost sight of in thick mist at half-past two p.m. Of the various ridiculous stories that are told of the circumstances that attended her departure, we shall only contradict one—viz., the reported arrival on board, at 2 a.m. on Saturday morning, of Captain Semmes, late of the Alabama, said to have arrived under a feigned name in the Great Britain. That remarkably enterprising and gallant commander is, we are informed by those most likely to know, by this time in the Confederate States; his health having been seriously impaired by the energy and zeal which characterised the performance of his mission, and the effects of his submersion after the engagement between the Alabama, C.S.N., and the Kearsage, U.S.N. It is not to be denied, however, that during Friday night a large number of men found their way on board the Shenandoah, and did not return on shore again. It is not improbable yet that we shall have further news of the Shenandoah.

The *Talbot Leader* states that "the recent fire on Mr. Robertson's run, near Lexton, has proved extremely disastrous. The thirty-acre allotment held by Mr. Morrell is almost denuded of its crop by the accident. Mr. Morrell had a crop of tobacco in a highly flourishing condition, besides a number of fruit trees and vines, all of which are destroyed. The same may be said of a large proportion of his post and rail fencing. Messrs. Barker, Walsh, John and James Retallick are likewise sufferers by this disaster, a large portion of their crops being destroyed by the conflagration. On Mr. Robertson's run, near Mount Mitchell, scarcely a blade of grass is now to be seen. In fact, the whole country thereabouts has been swept by this visitation." Referring to the subject of these fires our contemporary says:—"It is astonishing how careless some people are with the use of fire, and as a proof of this remark we publish the following fact. The other day a farmer on the Maiden Hill built his stack of grain on a part of his farm where the grass was dry and withered, and nine inches in height. Here a steam threshing-machine was placed, the farmer taking no precaution to destroy the grass at the spot where the engine stood. Shortly after work was commenced a hot coal rolled from the furnace and ignited the grass. The fire speedily communicated with a stack of straw, and in a short time the whole was in a blaze. Fortunately a number of men were standing by, and their exertions extinguished the fire before it could communicate with the stacks of wheat, but in the meantime all the straw was consumed. Beforehand he had been warned of the danger, but he contented himself with laughing at the fears his carelessness excited."

The *Argus* of Monday remarks:—The public have not yet heard the last of the alleged enlistments on board the Confederate steamer Shenandoah. From information supplied on Saturday afternoon by George Kennedy, living at 155, Drummond-street, Carlton, warrants were issued for the apprehension of two men, on the charge of endeavouring to enlist men to serve on board this vessel. The statement of Kennedy is to the following effect:—In accordance with an advertisement which appeared in Friday's *Argus*, stating "that "two or three respectable young men" were wanted "to be generally useful to travel up new country," he went to the advertiser, a Mr. Powell, No. 125, Flinders-lane East, for the purpose of securing an engagement. He there saw Mr. Powell, who got into conversation with him as to his capabilities, and, amongst other things, asked if he knew anything about the working of big guns. Kennedy replied that he did, and informed his questioner that he had seen military service, and was at present a sergeant of volunteers. He states that Powell then explained the nature of the engagement for which he wanted hands, which was service on board the Confederate cruiser. Powell and another man kept plying him with drink, and using every persuasion to induce him to join the vessel. They conducted him to the wharf, and did not desist from their pressing inducements until he left, declaring his intention to report the matter to the authorities. On relating what had passed to the sergeant at the police barracks, he was conducted to Mr. Sturt, P.M., who, after hearing his statement, issued warrants for the arrest of Powell and the other man of name unknown. Kennedy further stated that while he was with Powell and his companion, several other persons came to them and accepted their offers, and that he believed that those persons were now on board the Confederate vessel.

The wearing of widows' weeds would appear to be an old custom amongst the bereaved women of the aborigines. The *M. A. Mail* says:—"Archdeacon Crawford has favoured us with the description of a curiosity that has lately come into his possession, and which illustrates a custom of the aboriginal natives that is not generally known to exist. It seems that black gins go into mourning for their deceased husbands in a fashion that bears a striking resemblance to that adopted by bereaved wives in Christian countries. They wear, in fact, a widow's cap of peculiar construction, and the Archdeacon has obtained two well-preserved specimens of this singular coiffure. It is made partly of rags and partly of gypsum; the rags being bound round the head, and the gypsum (mixed up into a paste) being plastered over to a thickness of two or three inches. This must be anything but a comfortable style of head dress, and scarcely so becoming even as the ugly starched-up caps with which our own widows disfigure themselves. The practice among the aboriginal dowagers is to wear this sign of their grief for periods varying from two to nine months, and when at length they throw it aside, it is placed on their husband's tomb, and the women do not enter again the marriage state, but become the common property of the tribe. The widows' caps we now refer to were obtained from the Paroo natives."

A boy, five years old, named Stephen Mamson, met with an appalling accident recently on the Buckland Road. While going down the Buckland Gap in a bullock dray, the poor little fellow, in jumping off the dray, fell, and the wheel passed over his head, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. He was for a long time insensible, but, strange to say, in spite of the nature and extent of the injuries, he is now improving, although still in a very critical state.—*Melbourne Herald.*

We find the following account of a series of violent outrages committed by a Chinese maniac named You In, in the Ovens district, in the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*:—"He had been insane for some short time a few years ago, but had apparently recovered. While lately mining at Germantown, above Bright, on the Ovens River, the disease again seized him in so virulent a form that he became dangerous to his countrymen, from whom he escaped into the bush. Here, it appears, he attacked every one he saw, and there is little doubt had he met with a child or a woman he would have murdered them in a most cruel manner. For two nights and a day he remained in the bush, the terror, of course, of the neighbourhood, but a European succeeded in capturing him and with great difficulty in bringing him in and handing him over to the police. He was brought before the Police Court at Morse's Creek, on the 11th, and forwarded, on remand, to Beechworth. On the way down in the coach, in charge of a constable, he was so desperate that he had to be bound hand and foot in a sack, with nothing but his head out, or he would have done mischief to any one within his reach. Our reporter saw him in the gaol yesterday. He was then under no personal restraint whatever, unless that he was confined in the lunatic cell, which is lined all round with smooth boards, and is not a padded room, as it perhaps should be. However, it appears that few lunatics will injure themselves in cells of this description, and certainly this one does not attempt it, although he is desperately violent towards everyone else. After warning our reporter, the head turnkey opened the little slide in the door to let him look in, when he was immediately saluted with a quarter of a loaf, which was flung at his head—a loaf being the only missile in the cell. The wretched creature had refused all nourishment, even a drink of water, since his admission, and yet fights with amazing energy when any one enters his cell. As he had been ordered a douche bath by the doctor, our reporter waited by permission, of the governor of the goal to see the operation, as this was a case where violence must of necessity be used, and he wished to see whether that violence was tempered with mercy. The moment the cell door was opened the madman made a rush at the nearest turnkey, there being six men present altogether to overpower him. After a struggle fearful to look at, the miserable creature, kicking, hitting out, spitting, and biting with terrific strength and energy and hideous cries, was mastered by sheer numbers, himself without a scratch, although he, of course, succeeded in inflicting slight injuries on others. It took about five minutes to handcuff and hobble him with leather hobbles. He was then carried to the bath, still fighting all the way, and even with his hands confined behind his back, endeavouring to grasp those near him in any vital part."

THE TURF.

PANIC, THE WINNER OF THE LAUNCESTON CHAMPION RACE.

(*From the Melbourne Argus, February 20.*)

THE circumstance of a great intercolonial race, a "champion" event, in fact, having been won by a horse bred in England, attaches unusual importance to the recent Launceston turf carnival, for it is not yet placed beyond doubt that colts imported from Europe, no matter how superior their breeding or promising the quality shown in their outward form, can race better than those of Australian growing bred from good sires and dams. The experiment has been tried on several occasions in these colonies, and has hitherto mostly ended in disappointment. Several times in Victoria—as with Mr. Rawdon Greene's Maria, by the Merry Monarch, winner of the English Derby; Mr. E. Row's Sicilia, by Andover, another winner of the great Epsom event; and the well-performed Kelpie, by Weatherbit, a great English horse in his day,—it has been attempted to run the imported animals, but either they have not borne the training, or they have not paid training expenses. In 1857, in New South Wales, Mr. Eales ran two remarkably well-bred colts—the Flying Pieman, by the Flying Dutchman, and Eclipse, by Collingwood, and they were defeated twice by the local filly Lauristina, by Scratch, in such style, that for the Maiden Plate they declined to meet her. A further experiment on a great scale was recently made by Mr. Hurtle Fisher, which commands a passing reference to itself while upon this question, but it is scarcely in point, for Mr. Fisher's foals were at least dropped in Australia. It seems to have been reserved for Panic, imported to Van Diemen's Land, to break the spell that has hitherto overhung the fortunes of imported racers, as racers, with duties yet to perform on the course before or after retiring into private life.

* Panic was bred by Captain Alexander, in England, and was foaled on May 28th, 1858, so that at the time of his running for the Champion race in Hobart Town on the 3rd of December, 1861, as a four-year-old, he was in reality only some three years and a half old. Panic is by Alarm, and his dam by Melbourne—Birthday, by Pantaloon—Honoria, by Camel. His pedigree is therefore as good as that of any horse in the world, and combines several of the finest and most approved stains of blood. He never raced in England, nor until he ran third in the Champion Race (previously mentioned) at Hobart Town, where his stable companion, Shillelagh, belonging to the same owner, ran second. It is somewhat singular that upon that occasion there were nine horses entered from Tasmania—Merryman, Promised Land, East Field, Charles XII., Livingstone, Panic, Shillelagh, Sir Hercules, and Flying Doe; two from New South Wales—Tallyrand and Kyogle; one from Western Australia—Ben Bolt; and only one, the winner, Mormon, from Victoria. It is further believed that Mr. Blackwell, of Melton Mowbray, Panic's owner, believed Shillelagh to be quite good enough to win the race, and that less preparation and care were bestowed on Panic than on his other horse. Two days after the champion race, Panic was again beaten by Mormon, to whom he ran second in the great Tasmanian handicap, whereupon the horse was withdrawn from the turf for a long time, and placed in the stud, whence he has returned to the turf only during the past year.

Alarm, the sire of Panic, was one of the best, if not the very best, horse of his year in England, and his year was remarkably strong in colts of first class. Alarm was by Venison—Southdown by Defence—a racehorse all over, combining with high personal recommendations of quality and symmetry the stoutness and speed which together make a great horse, and warranted to continue in his descendants, by the superiority of his predecessors in the family honours. One of his most formidable antagonists, Jericho, subsequently the sire of Promised Land, Happy Land, and other good Derby horses, after being three years at the stud, returned to the turf, just as Panic has recently done in Tasmania, but with no success; and there is scarcely an instance on the English turf where the change has produced anything but disappointment and loss to the owner of a good sire. Jericho died soon after, probably dissatisfied with the renewal of his acquaintance with hard work and whipcord.

Since Panic's return to the turf he has twice defeated Poet, the pride of the island, winning the Town Plate and Parliamentary Purse last year; and this year he walked over for a match with Minstrel, for whom forfeit was paid. There were some doubts entertained in his stable whether Panic could stay three fast miles, and his trainer, Ryan, had a private trial which satisfied his mind that the horse was good enough. Mr. Blackwell, it is said, was somewhat dissatisfied with what had been done in this regard, and the time in which the ground was gone over—five minutes and forty-seven seconds—was so remarkable, that he had his training ground at Melton Mowbray surveyed and accurately measured; the result corroborated previous conclusions. The horse was brought on the course very fit, considering the difficulties inseparable from training under the circumstances of his past treatment, although this season Panic has been saved especially to win the champion race. Mr. Blackwell was very sanguine in 1861 that he had a good horse in his imported colt, but believing Shillelagh was better, he freely backed the pair to run first and second, and, as history tells, they ran second and third. After winning the fastest of the Champion Races of Australia, it is understood that Panic will run no more, but his blood, size, strength, quality, and symmetry recommend him to the favourable consideration of breeders in his own and the neighbouring colonies.

Our special reporter, in his narrative of the recent Launceston race meeting, brought the events down to the close of the second day. On the third day, the Victorian filly Miranda, by the Premier, beat three Tasmanian young ones in the Two-year Old Stakes; Julia-cum-Sneezer won the Forced Handicap, and Grey Shamrock the Hurdle Race; Songster, half-brother to Poet, contenting himself with the Consolation Stakes. Julia-cum-Sneezer is by an Arab mare, and comes to this colony, having been bought by Mr. Hobson.

CORRESPONDENCE AS TO THE SHENANDOAH AFFAIR.

(*From the Argus, February 18th.*)

EVENTS have proved that we have not exaggerated the importance of the complications caused by the treatment by our local Government of the Confederate States war steamer Shenandoah. The value of the facts concerned has risen, inasmuch as they not only implicate those who manage our colonial affairs, but touch upon higher and Imperial interests. To us and to our community, therefore, it is essential that the circumstances involved shall be placed fully and amply before our readers; and that too in such a form as to give grounds both for the judgment formed upon social and political considerations, and for that which is based upon technicalities of form and expression. We have endeavoured to meet both demands by the publication below of all the correspondence which has taken place between the commander of the Shenandoah and our local Government.

In yesterday's issue, we stated that Captain Waddell had closed his communications with the Government, and what has followed is soon told, in saying that since the Shenandoah has been prepared for sea as rapidly as possible. She was tolerably fit for sea when she left the Government slip, and in strict compliance with his promise, Captain Waddell has got his crew to do such wonders in the way of coaling and shipping stores, that, in spite of the forced delay caused by her detention by the Government on the Government patent slip, she will doubtless leave our waters before the time named by her commander before the police prevented her launch.

That which we now place before our readers will go far to fix the value of the evidence given by the deserters from the Shenandoah, the object of which was to find the commander of the Shenandoah guilty not only of a breach of that integrity so dear to Anglo-Saxons, but of international law likewise. First, we give the contradiction in their own words by the officers of the Shenandoah of the police court witnesses' evidence. This it was intended should be put, if possible, in the form of a statutory declaration, but time and the pressure of work would not allow. We, therefore, leave the naked denials of the officers in question to have their force, as against the sworn evidence of four deserters. These contradictions are as follows:—

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay, February 17, 1865.

"I see in the journals of to-day that the following evidence was given by John Williams, before the Williamstown Police Court.

"'Visitors always left in the evening, and then Charlie was let out. Charlie got the uniform from Griffiths, a seaman. I have seen the first lieutenant, Mr. Whittle, speak to Charlie, too. He did so more than once. At such times Charlie had his uniform on, and was in the galley, cooking.'

"I solemnly declare, that the portion of this evidence with which my name is connected is utterly and entirely false.

"Again—'I heard Mr. Whittle say that he could not ship him in port; but he was to keep out of sight, and when they got out of the port he would ship him.'

"I may have told the said Charlie that I could not and would not 'ship him in port,' as I told a great many applicants the same; but as to telling Charlie, or any one else, 'to keep out of sight, and when they got out of the port I would ship him,' I solemnly declare to be utterly and entirely false.

"WM. C. WHITTLE, jun., First Lieutenant C. S. Navy, C. S. str. Shenandoah."

"C. S. str. of war Shenandoah, Feb. 17, 1865.

"I declare that John Williams, ship's cook on this vessel, never came to me with the report that there were men on board, or that there were men on board who were in want of something to eat; and that I never gave him an order for the master-at-arms to serve out rations to any one; and if I had done so, I would have interfered with the duties of other officers on board this vessel, to whom the serving out of rations exclusively belongs.

"JNO. GRIMBALL, Lieut. C. S. Navy, C. S. str. of war Shenandoah."

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Feb 17, 1865.

"I declare that the statements made by Jno. Williams regarding conversations had with some 'Charlie' or other and myself to be utterly false, except in so much that there may have been a 'Charlie' in the galley who gave me a light for my cigar; as at meal times when workmen were on board, the galley, and immediately around it, was usually crowded with strangers, several of whom have handed me a light when requested; and one man upon handing me a light inquired if we could ship him, when I gave him my invariable answer to such questions (many of which I have received), viz., 'We can ship no men in this port—not even a Southern citizen.' And I utterly deny having ever told any man to stow away, or hide from visitors.

"J. S. BULLOCH, Acting Master C.S. Nvay, C.S. str. Shenandoah."

"Melbourne, Feb. 17, 1865.

"I hereby declare that no one except those on the ship's books when this ship entered Melbourne have been served with rations, or any part of such, by me during the time we have remained in Melbourne.

"W. BREEDLOVE SMITH, Acting Assistant Paymaster C.S.N."

"I declare that never while I have been in this port, and since the prisoners we brought here left us, locked the forecastle door, except once, when, on last Sunday three weeks, I locked up John Williams, negro cook, and put him in double irons, for being drunk and insulting our visitors. I also declare that I never knew of any persons being on board, and kept hidden from visitors; and I never served out rations to any such persons, or ordered them to be served out. Had persons been allowed rations on board, such rations must have passed through my hands. I remember that I once found the man called Charlie in the galley, and made him go on shore directly.

"MICHAEL REED, Master-at-arms C.S. str. Shenandoah."

That which follows is the correspondence which has taken place between Captain Waddell and the Victorian Government. In its place will be found the copy of a telegram sent by the Chief-Commissioner of Police to the inspector at Williamstown, which, being taken with the repudiation by our local Government of any intention to "seize" the Shenandoah, may be read with interest. The concluding letter to Mr. Higinbotham, and its most uncharacteristic reply, must also command attention, although it forms no part of the official correspondence.

I.

"C.S. str. of war Shenandoah, Port Phillip, "Jan. 25, 1865.

"To His Excellency Sir Charles Darling, K C.B., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to announce to your Excellency the arrival of the Confederate States steamer Shenandoah, under my command, in Port Phillip this afternoon, and also to communicate that the steamer's machinery requires repairs, and that I am in want of coals.

"I desire your Excellency to grant permission that I may make the necessary repairs and obtain the supply of coals to enable me to get to sea as quickly as possible.

"I desire also your Excellency's permission to land my prisoners. I shall observe the neutrality.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. J. WADDELL,
"Lieutenant Commanding."

II.

"Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, Jan. 26, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency Sir Charles Darling to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, acquainting his Excellency with the arrival of the Confederate States steamer Shenandoah, under your command, in Port Phillip, and intimating that the machinery of the steamer requires repairs, and that you are in want of coals.

"In the communication under acknowledgment you request his Excellency to grant permission to make the necessary repairs, and to obtain a supply of coals, and, further, to be allowed to land your prisoners.

"In reply, I have received the instructions of Sir Charles Darling [sic] to state that he is willing to allow the necessary repairs to the Shenandoah, and the coaling of the vessel to be at once proceeded with, and that the necessary directions have been given accordingly.

"I am at the same time to furnish for your information the accompanying extracts of orders issued by her Majesty's Government, and publicly notified in the *Government Gazette* of this colony on the 17th March and 24th April, 1862, with respect to armed vessels, whether belonging to the United or Confederate States of North America, with which it is requisite for you to comply.

"In conformity with the terms of the foregoing commands, I am to request that you will be good enough, at your earliest convenience, to intimate to me, for the information of his Excellency, the nature and extent of your requirements as regards repairs and supplies, in order that Sir Charles Darling [sic] may be enabled to judge of the time which it may be necessary for the vessel under your command to remain in this port.

"With reference to your request regarding certain prisoners, his Excellency desires to be furnished with a list of the prisoners in question, and any other information affecting them which you may be able to afford.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JAS. G. FRANCIS,
"Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"To the Lieut. Commanding C. S. steamer of war Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay."

(The following are the extracts indicated and enclosed):—

"You are aware of the determination of her Majesty's Government to maintain the strictest neutrality in the hostilities which are now being carried on between the United and Confederate States of North America. In order to cause that neutrality to be effectually respected throughout the Queen's dominions, her Majesty has directed (in accordance with a long-established European practice) that no ship of war, privateer, or other armed vessel belonging to either of the belligerents, which shall anchor in any British port, shall be allowed to quit her anchorage within twenty-four hours after any vessel belonging to the adverse belligerents, whether armed or unarmed, shall have left the same port.

"In order to give effect to her Majesty's orders, I am to desire that, on the arrival of any such armed vessels in any port or roadstead within your Government, you will notify this rule to her commander, and will inform him that in case he should infringe it, his Government will be held responsible by that of Great Britain for violating the neutrality of British waters."

III.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Jan. 28, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—Upon the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, in which permission was granted for the repairs necessary to the Shenandoah to be proceeded with, I sent for and engaged the services of Messrs. Langlands, Brothers, and Co., to examine the propeller and bracings under water, and to undertake the repairs, which was agreed to by the firm, informing them of the importance of haste, and importance to me their report would be, as his Excellency desired to know the extent of injury done the vessel. I was promised a report, and have been asking each day for it, but none has been handed in yet, and as I conceived an idea that their report would be more satisfactory than any I could write for his Excellency's information, I have delayed in accordance with the grace given me at my 'earliest convenience,' to intimate to you the extent of damages. Every arrangement has been made for lifting the propeller clear of the ship, and a diver has examined the bracings under water to-day. From what I have seen of the propeller shaft, and the verbal report of the diver on the bracings under water, I can state that the composition castings of the propeller shaft are entirely gone, and the bracings under water in the same condition. So soon as Messrs. Langlands Brothers and Co. hand in their report, I shall enclose it to his Excellency. The other repairs are progressing rapidly. I fear that the damages will prove more serious than I anticipated them to be at first.

"I have the honour to be, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding C.S.N."

IV.

"Custom-house, Melbourne, Jan. 30, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and of your memorandum of this day's date, endorsed on a letter addressed to you by Messrs. Langlands Brothers and Co., a copy of which letter, with your subjoined memorandum, is returned herewith; and to inform you it will be necessary that a list of the supplies required for the immediate use of your vessel, together with one of the prisoners, &c., as I suggested in my previous communication, should be sent in, for the guidance of his Excellency, before four p.m. on the 31st inst.

"I have it further in command to inform you, that his Excellency has appointed a board, consisting of Mr. Payne, inspector and secretary of the Steam Navigation Board; Mr. Elder, superintendent of the marine yard at this place; and Mr. Wilson, the Government marine engineer, to go on board the Shenandoah, and to examine and report whether that vessel is now in a fit state to proceed to sea, or what repairs are necessary.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah."

V.

"Port Phillip Foundry, Melbourne, Jan. 30, 1865.

"Capt. Waddell, Confederate war-steamer Shenandoah.

"Sir,—At your request we beg to report that it will be absolutely necessary to put the Shenandoah on the Government slip, as, after inspection by the diver, he reports that the lining of outer stern back is entirely gone, and will have to be replaced.

"As to the time required (as three days will elapse before she is slipped) we will not be able to accomplish the repairs within ten days from day.—Your, &c.,

(Signed) "LANGLANDS, BROS., AND CO."

"Endorsement.—Respectfully submitted to the hon. Commissioner of Trade and Customs with the request that it may be returned.—(Signed)—JAS. WADDELL, Lieut. Commanding.—Jan 30, 1865.

VI.

"Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, Jan. 31, 1865.

"Sir,—By direction of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of yesterday's date, stating the supplies required for the officers and crew of the vessel under your command, and informing me that the prisoners alluded to in your previous communication have left the Shenandoah without your knowledge, in shore boats, soon after your arrival.

"I am desired by Sir Charles Darling (sic) to state that permission is conceded for you to ship on board the Shenandoah, in such quantities as may be reasonably necessary, the provisions and supplies enumerated in your communication under reply. I would, therefore, request that your purser, authorised in that behalf, will communicate with the Collector of Customs as to quantities and detailed particulars.

"I am again to renew my request to be furnished with a list giving the number of and particulars (as far as possible) with respect to the prisoners who were brought to this port in the Shenandoah; and I may add that the number in this instance is understood to be small, yet action in this case may form a precedent for future guidance should such a question again arise, with, perhaps, a larger number of persons whom it may be desired to land in violation of municipal or other laws or regulations in force in this colony.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS,
"Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah."

VII.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay, Feb. 1, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and in reply to that portion which has reference to supplies, &c., directions have been given the paymaster of the Shenandoah in accordance with your views.

"I cheerfully furnish a list of those persons who were my prisoners 'on the high seas,' at your request, for future guidance; and at the same time inform you that a list was furnished Mr M'Farlane, chief officer of H. M. Customs for Williamstown, as far back as the 25th or 26th ultimo, in official form. 'Particulars' connected with the prisoners brought into Port Phillip are the following:—They were captured serving in the American barque Delphine, which vessel I destroyed, and after reaching this port left this vessel of their own free will, without consulting the 'regulations in force in this colony,' unmolested, unassisted, and not in any boat belonging to this vessel.

"I am extremely anxious to get the Shenandoah to sea. The procrastination by the parties employed under his Excellency the Governor's permission for the necessary repairs to this ship seems to me unnecessary; and if I appeal to his Excellency the Governor for further instructions to those employed to hurry up the work on this ship, I hope his Excellency the Governor will see in it the spirit of a law-abiding man, and one impatient to be about his country's business.

"Yesterday the commission of officers appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the examination of this vessel came on board; but I was absent from the ship, not having been informed by the Hon. Commissioner of Trade and Customs of the day set apart for that visit.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) "JAS. J. WADDELL,
"Lieut. Commanding, C. S. Navy."

VIII.

"Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, Feb. 1, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has received a progress report from the board appointed to examine the Shenandoah, and report whether that vessel is in a fit state to proceed to sea, or what repairs are necessary. From the tenor of this communication, it is evidently necessary that your ship should be placed on the patent slip for further examination and repairs, and I presume you will therefore proceed promptly with the necessary arrangements. For your information, I may state that the slip, termed the Government Patent Slip in the communication to yourself from Messrs. Langlands, Brothers, and Co., is not in possession of or under the control of the authorities. It was originally built by this Government, but for many years has been leased to various parties, and your arrangements must therefore be made with the present lessees.

"By inadvertence you have omitted to enclose the list of prisoners to which you make reference in your communication of this date.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah."

IX.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Feb. 1, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, informing me of the character of the report made to his Excellency the Governor by the board of examiners, also calling my attention to another list of prisoners which you desire. I cheerfully furnish this, the second list; and have the honour to be, Sir, respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) "JAMES J. WADDELL,
Lieutenant Commanding, C.S.N."

X.

"Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, Feb. 7, 1865.

"Sir,—I am instructed by his Excellency Sir Chas. Darling to acquaint you that as the ship under your command, the Shenandoah, has already been twelve days in our port, with permission to lay in provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, and to effect the necessary repairs, it is desired by his Excellency that you should now name the day upon which you will be prepared to proceed to sea; and I am further directed to inform you that, after carefully considering the question of the position of Great Britain, as strictly neutral in the present contest, the use of appliances the property of this Government cannot be granted, nor any assistance rendered by it, directly or indirectly, towards effecting the repairs of the Shenandoah.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieutenant Commanding C.S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay."

XI.

"C.S. str. Shenandoah, Feb. 7, 1865.

"To the Hon. Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, and in reply, for information desired by his Excellency the Governor, I have to write that I cannot name a day for proceeding to sea with this ship until she is taken on the slip, where the injury can be perfectly ascertained and time estimated for its repair. The recent gales have prevented me from lightening the ship to the necessary draught preparatory to going on the slip, in which matter I have been guided by those who are in charge of the slip. I hope the weather will permit the engineer to take the Shenandoah on the slip to-morrow morning.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
(Signed) "JAS. J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding, C.S.N."

XII.

"Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, Feb. 14, 1865.

"Sir,—Referring to my communication of the 7th instant, I am again directed by his Excellency Sir Charles Darling to inquire whether you are now in a position to state more definitely when the Shenandoah will be in a position to proceed to sea; and, if so, I shall be obliged by your informing me accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay."

XIII.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Feb. 14, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, and in reply have the pleasure to inform you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, that the superintendent of the slip and Messrs. Langlands Brothers and Co. inform me that the Shenandoah will be ready for launching to-morrow morning, the 15th inst., at four o'clock a.m.; and I think, without some unforeseen accident, I shall proceed to sea in her by Sunday, the 19th inst. I have yet to take in all my stores, coals, and swing the ship.

"I have the honour to be,
"Very respectfully yours, &c.,
"JAS. J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding, C. S. Navy.

XIV.

"Custom-house, Melbourne, Feb. 14, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to state that it has been reported to the Government that you have refused to allow the execution on board the Shenandoah of a warrant issued upon sworn information, according to law, alleging that a British subject is on board that vessel who has entered the service of the Confederate States, in violation of the British statute known as the 'Foreign Enlistment Act;' that it is not consistent with the British law to accept any contrary declaration of facts, whatever respect be due to the person from whom it proceeds, as sufficient to justify the non-execution of such warrant; and that, moreover, it is conceived that this Government has a right to expect that those who are receiving in our port the aid and assistance which they claim as a belligerent under the Queen's proclamation, should not in any way oppose proceedings intended to enforce the maintenance of neutrality.

"It will be apparent to you that the execution of the warrant is necessary, in order to enable the Government to bring to justice those upon whose depositions the warrant was issued, if the statements in those depositions should prove false in fact.

"In this view, you are appealed to to reconsider your determination; and pending further information from you, which you are requested to make with as little delay as possible, the permission granted you to repair and take supplies is suspended, and her Majesty's subjects have been duly warned accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah."

XV.

"Confederate States str. Shenandoah, Feb. 14, 1865.

"Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, in which you inform me that you have been directed by his Excellency the Governor to state, 'that it has been reported to the Government that I have refused to allow the execution on board the Shenandoah of a warrant issued upon sworn information, according to law, alleging that a British subject is on board this vessel who has entered the service of the Confederate States, in violation of the British statute known as the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that it is not consistent with the British law to accept any contrary relation of facts, whatever respect be due to the person from whom it proceeds, as sufficient to justify the non-execution of such warrant.' I am then appealed to 'to reconsider my determination,' and the letter concludes by informing me that, 'pending a further intimation from me,' the permission granted to repair and take supplies is suspended.

"I have to inform his Excellency the Governor that the execution of the warrant was not refused, as no such person as the one therein specified was on board, but permission to 'search' this ship was refused. According to all the laws of nations, the deck of a vessel of war is considered to represent the majesty of the country whose flag she flies, and she free from all executions, except for crimes actually committed on shore, when a demand must be made for the delivery of such person, and the execution of the warrant performed by the police of the ship. Our shipping articles have been shown to the superintendent of police. All strangers have been sent out of the ship, and two commissioned officers were ordered to search if any such have been left on board. They have reported to me that, after making a thorough search, they can find no person on board except those who entered this port as part of the complement of men.

"I, therefore, as commander of the ship representing my Government in British waters, have to inform his Excellency that there are no persons on board this ship except those whose names are on my shipping articles, and that no one has been enlisted in the service of the Confederate States since my arrival in this port; nor have I in any way violated the neutrality of the port.

"And I, in the name of the Government of the Confederate States of America, hereby enter my solemn protest against any obstruction which may cause the detention of this ship in this port.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. J. WADDELL,
"Lieut. Commanding, C.S Navy.

"To the Hon. Jas. G. Francis, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne."

"Telegram from Mr. F. C. Standish, Chief Commissioner of Victorian Police, to Mr. Beaver, police inspector, stationed at Williamstown:—

"Telegram for Mr. Beaver.

"I have to direct that you communicate with Mr. Chambers, the lessee of the patent slip, that the Governor in Council has given directions that he and all other British subjects in this colony, at once desist from rendering any aid or assistance, or perform any work, in respect to the said classed Confederate ship Shenandoah, or in launching the same. You will at once proceed with the whole of the police at your disposal to the patent slip, and prevent, at all risks, the launch of the said ship. Superintendent Lyttleton and fifty men, also fifty of the military, proceed at once to Williamstown, telegraphing anything that may occur direct to me.

"F. C. STANDISH.

"Tuesday 14, 1865."

XVI.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Feb. 15, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I am informed by the manager of the slip upon which the Confederate States steamer Shenandoah now rests, that the slip has been seized by authority from His Excellency the Governor, to prevent the launching of the C. S. steamer Shenandoah, which of necessity is a seizure of the vessel under my command. I therefore respectfully beg to be informed if this seizure is known to His Excellency the Governor, and if it meets his approval.

"Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) "JAMES J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding, C. S. Navy."

XVII.

"Custom-house, Melbourne, Feb. 15, 1865.

"Sir—In acknowledging your letters of yesterday's date, and also in reply to your communication of this morning, I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that the lessee of the patent slip having reported that the safety of the ship Shenandoah may be endangered by her present position on the slip, the suspension of permission to British subjects to assist in launching the ship is withdrawn; while the further matters referred to in your letters are under consideration, and will be replied to with as little delay as possible.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut. Commanding C S. str. Shenandoah."

XVIII.

"Custom-house, Melbourne, Feb. 15, 1865.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to further acknowledge your communications of the 14th and 15th inst., in which, alleging that the vessel under your command had been seized, you ask whether the seizure is known to his Excellency the Governor, and if it meets his approval.

"I am to inform you, in reply, that this Government has not directed or authorised the seizure of the Shenandoah.

"The instructions to the police were to see that none of her Majesty's subjects in this colony rendered any aid or assistance to, or performed any work in respect of, your vessel during the period of the suspension of the permission which was granted to you to repair and take in supplies, pending your reply to my letter of yesterday's date, in regard to a British subject being on board your vessel, and having entered the service of the Confederate States, in violation of the British statute known as the Foreign Enlistment Act, and of the instructions issued by the Governor for the maintenance of neutrality by her Majesty's subjects.

"In addition to evidence previously in the possession of this Government, it has been reported by the police that about ten o'clock last night, four men, who had been in concealment on board the Shenandoah, left the ship, and were arrested immediately after so leaving by the water police.

"It appears from the statements of these men, that they were on board your vessel both on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th instant, when their presence was denied by the commanding officer in charge, and by yourself subsequently, when you declared that there were 'no persons on board this ship except those whose names are on our shipping articles.' This assertion must necessarily have been made by you without having ascertained for yourself by a search that such men were not on board, while at the time you refused permission to the officer charged with the execution of the warrant to carry it into effect.

"Referring to that portion of your communication of the 14th instant, in which you inform his Excellency the Governor 'that the execution of the warrant was not refused, as no such person as the one therein specified was on board,' I am in a position to state that one of the four men previously alluded to is ascertained to be the person named in the warrant.

"I am also to observe that, while at the moment of the despatch of your letter it may be true that these men were not on board the Shenandoah, it is beyond question that they were on board at the time it was indited, your letter having been despatched at five minutes before ten o'clock.

"It thus appears plain, as a matter of fact, that the Foreign Enlistment Act was in course of being evaded.

"Nevertheless, as the only person for whose arrest a warrant was issued has been secured, and as you are now in a position to say, as 'commanding officer of the ship, and on behalf of your Government, whose faith is pledged by the assurance, that there are no persons on board ship except those whose names are on our shipping articles, and that no one has been enlisted in the service of the Confederate States since my arrival in this port,' His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to revoke the directions issued yesterday, suspending permission to British subjects to aid and assist you in effecting the necessary repairs and taking in supplies.

"I am to add, it is expected you will exercise every despatch, so as to insure your departure by the day named in your first letter yesterday—viz., Sunday next.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "JAS. G. FRANCIS.

"J. J. Waddell, Esq., Lieut., Commanding C. S. str. Shenandoah."

XIX.

"C. S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay, Feb. 16, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

"Sir,—I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and desire to convey through you to his Excellency the Governor my appreciation and thanks for his observance of the rights of belligerents, and further to assure his Excellency the Governor that every despatch is being made by me to get the Shenandoah to sea at the earliest possible moment.

"The four men alluded to in your communication are no part of this vessel's complement of men; they were detected on board by the ship's police after all strangers were reported out of the vessel, and they were ordered and seen out of the vessel by the ship's police immediately on their discovery, which was after my letter had been despatched informing his Excellency the Governor that there were no such persons on board. These men were here without my knowledge, and I have no doubt can be very properly called stowaways; and such they would have remained but for the vigilance of the ship's police, inasmuch as they were detected after the third search; but in no way can I be accused, in truth, of being cognisant of an evasion of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

"In conclusion, Sir, allow me to inform you that I consider the tone of your letter remarkably disrespectful and insulting to the Government I havethe honour to represent, and I shall take an early opportunity of forwarding it to the Richmond Government.

"Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) "JAMES J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding, C.S.N."

This closes the correspondence between Captain Waddell and the Government. But the following letter was despatched to Mr. Higinbotham:—

XX.

"C.S. str. Shenandoah, Hobson's Bay, Feb. 14th, 1865.

"To the Hon. the Attorney-General.

"Sir,—Be pleased to inform me if the Crown claims the sea to be British water three miles from the Port Phillip Head lights, or from a straight line drawn from Point Lonsdale and Cape Schank?

"I have the honour to be,
"Very respectfully, &c.,
"JAMES WADDELL,
Lieut. Commanding, C. S. Navy."

Captain Waddell states that a reply, written and signed by a clerk, was brought to him by a messenger of whom he knew nothing till a gentleman on board explained who he was. The document simply stated that no reasons for the communication of the information had been given. Captain Waddell handed the "reply" back to the messenger with the simple answer that it was not what he wanted, and that it had better be taken back, with his compliments.

DANGEROUS TUSSLE WITH A TIGER.—One day last week a royal tiger made its appearance close to the village of Puggydial, in the Kurnool district, while Colonel Cotton was inspecting the distribution channels in the Nagalore Division, which is under the charge of Mr. William Cotton, executive engineer. The colonel was accompanied by Mr. Cotton and his two assistants—Mr. Johnston and Mr. Charles Cotton—who, having procured arms, advanced upon the beast. Mr. W. Cotton fired one shot, which took effect, when the tiger ran off. The natives, who had assembled in force, dispersed in pursuit; but Mr. Cotton's party, now left alone, soon after saw some people running through a cholam-field in alarm, some of whom climbed up a stack of newly-cut corn, where they were assailed by the tiger, and two of them pulled down. Mr. Cotton and his two companions immediately went to the rescue, and Mr. Cotton attempted to fire, but his rifle unfortunately missing fire, the tiger sprang upon Mr. Johnston, who had also fired a shot, and seizing him by the back, wounded him fearfully. Mr. Cotton then attacked the tiger with the butt end of his gun until it broke, and the tiger, leaving Mr. Johnston, seized Mr. Cotton by the arm, snapping it, and inflicting some grievous wounds. Mr. Charles Cotton (a youth recently arrived from England) then advanced with a revolver, and while the tiger held his brother by the arm, lodged five balls in the animal's head, which enabled the two sufferers to get away. The tiger crept into the stack of cholam, from which he was soon after brought out dead. Mr. William Cotton was carried into Kurnool, a distance of about twenty-five miles, where he was attended by Dr. Kees, who found both bones broken a little below the elbow, and several deep wounds inflicted by the tiger's teeth. Until these are in a better state the arm cannot be fully set, but by the last accounts (27th ultimo) the patient was doing well. Mr. Johnston, whose wounds it is feared are of a more dangerous character, was unable to be moved, and Dr. Kees went out to attend him. Of the two natives, one had been brought into Kurnool in a better state than was anticipated, the other was on his way. The first two balls from the revolver penetrated the skull. Mr. Charles Cotton then fired the remaining three into the tiger's mouth, which induced him to loose his hold, and made him reel back. To the cool decision displayed by these three young men (unpractised in the Shikarie's art) under trying circumstances may be attributed their escaping with their lives, as well as the rescue of the two natives.—*Times of India.*

THE COLENSO CONTROVERSY.

THE CASE OF THE SEE OF NATAL.

(From the Saturday Review, December 24.)

We have remarked elsewhere upon the policy of those who provoked the Colenso controversy, and we need not return to the subject. There is, however, a seed of good in all things, and the Bishop of Capetown is undoubtedly entitled to the credit of having raised the most curious and intricate set of legal questions that an English Court of law has had to deal with for many a long year. The legal and constitutional aspects of the argument which occupied the Committee of Council for four days are so important that it will probably interest our readers to be informed of their exact legal bearing. The facts upon which the case turned are few and notorious, but it may be convenient to state them shortly, in order to elucidate the questions to which they gave rise.

In 1838, the district of Natal was occupied by emigrants from the Cape, which itself was a conquered colony, and as such subject to the absolute authority of the Crown.

In 1844, the district of Natal was annexed by letters patent to the Cape Colony.

In 1855, Natal was erected into a separate government, under a Lieutenant-Governor.

In March, 1847, a Legislative Council was established in Natal.

In September, 1847, the Cape Colony and its dependencies were constituted a bishop's see, of which Dr. Robert Gray was appointed bishop. By this patent, Dr. Gray was made a suffragan to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1850, representative government was granted to the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 23rd November, 1853, letters patent were issued, which stated that Bishop Gray had resigned his see, that the diocese was of inconvenient size, and that it ought to be divided into three parts, of which Natal was one. Natal was accordingly made into a diocese, and Dr. Colenso was appointed its bishop. The patent stated that the Bishop of Natal was to be "subject and subordinate to the see of Capetown and the bishop thereof," in the same manner as suffragans of Canterbury to Canterbury.

On the 8th December, 1853, letters patent were issued to Dr. Gray, by which he was appointed bishop of the new see of Capetown. By these letters it was provided that the Bishop of Capetown should "exercise metropolitan jurisdiction over the Bishops of Natal and Graham's Town," and that if any proceeding should be instituted against the Bishops of Natal or Graham's Town, such proceeding should originate and be carried on before the Bishop of Capetown. It was further provided that any person considering himself aggrieved by any sentence of the Bishop of Capetown might appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was finally to hear and determine the said appeal. The Bishop of Natal had no notice of the contents of this patent till several years after it was sealed, but on the day of its date he took an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan Bisohp of Capetown and his successors in the same form, *mutatis mutandis*, as a suffragan of Canterbury uses with reference to the Archbishop.

In 1863, the Bishop of Natal was cited to appear before the Bishop of Capetown to answer a charge of heresy founded on his books on the Pentateuch, and on the Epistle to the Romans. He appeared by proxy under protest, and was deprived, upon which he gave notice of his intention to appeal. He did appeal by petition to the Queen in Council. His petition prayed her Majesty either to declare that the proceedings against him were void, on the ground that they were void, and that they professed to be taken under the Queen's letters patent, or else to hear an appeal from them on the ground that, if the Bishop of Capetown had any jurisdiction at all, it was subject to such an appeal. The Bishop of Capetown, on the other hand, prayed that the Queen would not interfere; and the question argued before the Privy Council, for four days during the last and the present week, was whether or not she had jurisdiction for either of the purposes in question.

For the Bishop of Natal it was argued that the Queen ought to declare the proceedings to be null and void, if they were so, on the following grounds:—First, it was said, if the proceedings are in fact null and void, they are a grievance to the Bishop of Natal, inasmuch as they affect to deprive him of his office. Next, that grievance is done under the colour of authority conferred by the Crown. But when a royal patentee, by virtue of powers supposed to be conferred by his patent, aggrieves another royal patentee, the Crown ought to declare the rights of the parties under the patents. In support of this, reference was made to various cases. In one instance, the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, interfered with the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the Crown upon petition, declared what were the limits of the authorities of the parties. In another case, the jurats of Jersey complained of acts done by Sir William Napier, the governor; and the Queen, in that instance, being petitioned, declared the law on the points in dispute between them. Various other cases were cited in which royal declarations had been made as to the rights and powers of persons acting under royal authority, though no injury directly cognizable by civil justice had been done. On these grounds it was contended that, if the proceedings were void, the Crown, under whose authority they were ostensibly carried on, ought to say so.

Next, it was contended that, in point of fact, they were void for the following reasons:—First, because the Crown had never any right to create any court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction at all. In support of this it was said that the canon law prevails only by custom, and that, as the Crown cannot create a custom, so it cannot create a court to administer a custom. It was also said that the Crown never had created ecclesiastical courts except by statute, a notable instance of which was that Henry VIII. got the authority of Parliament to found new bishoprics. It was further argued that, if such a power ever existed, it was taken away by the statute which abolished the High Commission Court. Secondly, it was objected that, if the Crown could create an ecclesiastical court, it could not do so either in Capetown or in Natal after the grant of a separate constitutional government to those countries. Whether the government established in Natal by the letters patent of March 1847, which were in force when the bishopric was established, formed a constitutional government or not was a doubtful question; but for the Bishop of Natal it was contended that they did, inasmuch as the government was a separate one, and the letters patent contained a power of revocation, implying that they were to be in force till regularly and expressly revoked. Thirdly, it was said that, as against the Bishop of Natal, at all events, that part of the letters patent of the Bishop of Capetown which affected to give him jurisdiction over the Bishop of Natal, with an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was void, inasmuch as it derogated from the grant made ten days before to the Bishop of Natal. By the Bishop of Natal's patent he was placed in the same relation to Capetown as London to Canterbury; but London is subject and subordinate to Canterbury, with a direct appeal to the Queen. Natal, therefore, had a direct appeal to the Queen by the patent of November, and this could not be taken away by the subsequent patent of the 8th December.

For these reasons it was contended, first, that, if the proceedings in question were void, the Queen ought to declare them void; and, secondly, that they were void. In the next place, it was contended that, if the Queen would not declare the proceedings void, she ought to admit and hear an appeal from the sentence of deprivation. This demand, of course, admitted that there might be a point of view from which the proceedings might be viewed as legal, or, at least, as illegal in the sense only of being a miscarriage of justice on the part of an authority which might have acted legally. To show how this could be, the counsel for the Bishop of Natal had to explain their view of the status of the Church of England in the colonies; and they contended that it formed a voluntary society, the members of which agreed to regulate their religious affairs by so much of the ecclesiastical law of England as might be suitable to their circumstances. They asserted further that by the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy the Queen must be regarded as the voluntary head of this voluntary society, and in that capacity she possesses the same powers over the Colonial Church, by the free consent of its members, as she possesses over the Church of England, in England, by the law of the land. It was obvious enough, from passages in his judgment and from other circumstances, that the Bishop of Capetown had taken and had acted on a totally different view as to the nature of the Church—that he had supposed that the Church has laws of its own, independent of the State by which its affairs are regulated in foreign countries. The counsel for the Bishop of Natal were prepared to argue at length that this view of the Church was altogether wrong, and that the view put forward by themselves was the true one; but the Court were so clearly of that opinion that they would not allow the matter to be argued.

The Bishop of Natal's counsel, therefore, proceeded to argue that, according to the ecclesiastical law of England, an appeal lay to the Crown, if the proceedings before the Bishop of Capetown were to be considered as based on a jurisdiction given, not by the letters patent, but by the consent of the parties. And they put forward two views of the case, according to the first of which the Crown would have to hear the appeal on the merits, whilst, according to the other, the Crown would have to quash the proceedings, not as irregular and illegal in themselves, but as an excess of jurisdiction by an authority legally constituted by the consent of the parties, but acting improperly. The first view proceeded on the supposition that an archbishop in England has power to deprive a suffragan bishop for heresy. If such is the case, they argued, the Bishop of Capetown had no doubt a right to deprive the Bishop of Natal, but, by the same rule, the Bishop of Natal has a right to appeal to the Crown. They denied, however, that an English archbishop has the right in question, and they affirm that, if he has it not, but affects to exercise it, an appeal lies to the Crown on the ground of excess in jurisdiction.

They supported the view that the Archbishop has not the right to deprive a bishop in England by the following argument. Before the Reformation, and by the present canon law in Roman Catholic countries, the right to deprive a bishop is in the Pope, and instances were quoted in which the Pope exercised that right, or in which his right was recognised in the time of William the Conqueror, Henry I. and Henry VI. By the statute 1 Eliz., c. 1, the Pope's powers were transferred to the Crown, and at and after the Reformation, and before the statute which established the High Court, Edward VI. deprived several bishops by Royal Commissioners. There were only two cases of deprivation by the Archbishop. One was the case of Dr. Watson, Bishop of St. David's, who was deprived by Tillotson for simony, in the beginning of the eighteenth century; the other was the case of the Bishop of Clogher, deprived by the Archbishop of Armagh in 1822. In the latter case there was no appeal, as the guilt of the person deprived was beyond all question, and the proceedings appeared to have been based entirely on Dr. Watson's case, which was the only direct authority on the subject. It was argued, for the Bishop of Natal, that Dr. Watson's case did not prove the existence of an authority to deprive in the Archbishop. The case was much debated, and with a great deal of heat and party feeling, before the Delegates (the Judicial Committee of the day), the Court of King's Bench, and the House of Lords, but the counsel for the Bishop of Natal tried to show that at no stage of it did the question whether the Archbishop had a right to deprive come directly into question. Moreover, the question lay not between the Crown and the Archbishop, but between the Archbishop and the Convocation; and in the King's Bench the question turned entirely upon a collateral point, although Chief Justice Holt certainly did go out of his way to express a strong opinion in favour of the Archbishop's jurisdiction. At all events, it was contended, the Church Discipline Act had taken away any power which the Archbishop might have formerly possessed. The Court, however, expressed an opinion, in the course of the argument, that the Church Discipline Act did not apply to the matter.

In anticipation of the argument that, if the Bishop of Capetown could not deprive, no one could, it was argued that the Crown could issue a commission to deprive; and, in anticipation of the argument that this would be opposed to the Act which abolished the High Commission Court, it was said that the Crown must have power to issue commissions for the purpose of trying archbishops; otherwise there would be no power at all to try them, which is impossible.

Lastly, it was argued that the Bishopric of Natal was a royal donative—that is, a piece of preferment to which the Crown appoints directly by letters patent, as it did, before the time of Stephen, to all the bishoprics of England; and it is clear law that the patron alone, and not the ordinary, can deprive the holder of a donative for heresy or any other crime.

These were the arguments for the Bishop of Natal. For the Bishop of Capetown, on the other hand, it was argued, first, that the cases cited to show that the Crown ought to interfere in the manner suggested did not apply, inasmuch as they were merely cases in which the Crown issued orders to servants who might be dismissed at pleasure. It was then said that the rest of the argument might be reduced to the three following points:—

1. Had the Bishop of Capetown jurisdiction to try the Bishop of Natal, and deprive him for heresy?

2. Had the Crown jurisdiction at this stage, by way of appeal from the sentence?

3. Had the Crown original jurisdiction in the matter, visitatorial or other?

As to the first, it was contended that the Bishop of Capetown had by his letters patent a coercive jurisdiction over the Bishop of Natal, because, Natal being a conquered colony, and not having a constitutional Government in 1853, when the patents were granted, it was competent to the Crown to establish the Court in question. It was said that the statute for abolishing the Court of High Commission did not extend to the colonies at all, and especially not to a conquered colony. It was admitted that the patent, if, and in so far as, it attempted to create a coercive jurisdiction, was void in Capetown, but it was contended that it was good in Natal.

Apart, however, from this coercive jurisdiction, it was argued that the Bishop of Capetown had a consensual jurisdiction to deprive the Bishop of Natal. It was admitted that the Church of England in the colonies was a voluntary society governed by the ecclesiastical law of England, but it was argued that by that law the Archbishop could deprive. On this it was said that the Pope's power before the Reformation was usurped, that the right to deprive was always in the Archbishop, and that the Pope compromised matters by making him *legatus natus* to the see of Rome, so that he always deprived in fact; and that, when the Pope's power was abolished, the Archbishop's common law right revived. It was further said that the cases of Bonner, Gardiner, &c., in the time of Edward VI. were under a statute then in force but since repealed, and that the case of the Bishop of St. David's had the authority of nearly every court of the realm to support it, and had been recognised and acted on in the Bishop of Clogher's case under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was produced and read. The notion that the Queen could try a bishop by commission was described as most unconstitutional; and the question how then an archbishop was to be tried was answered by Sir Robert Phillimore (not very willingly) by saying that he was to be tried "by a general council," whilst Sir Hugh Cairns suggested a special Act of Parliament.

The second question was whether, at this stage, the Crown had an appellate jurisdiction. As to this, it was said that the case had three aspects. Either there might be (1) no jurisdiction at all, or (2) a coercive jurisdiction, or (3) a consensual jurisdiction.

If there was no jurisdiction at all, appeal was not the proper remedy. If the Bishop of Natal suffered inconvenience from the proceedings of the Bishop of Capetown, and if those proceedings were a mere nullity, he could have them declared null by the civil courts in the colony, by a process known to the Dutch-Roman law there in force. This proceeding would be analogous to a prohibition in the Queen's Bench, though more extensive. If the Bishop of Natal objected that the patent of the Bishop of Capetown was inconsistent with his own, he could have a *scire facias* to repeal it.

Secondly, if there were a coercive jurisdiction then the same power which gave the coercive jurisdiction to the Bishop of Capetown could regulate the course of appeal, and it had provided that the appeal was to be in the first instance to Canterbury, though from Canterbury an appeal might lie to the Queen. This, it was said, was not repugnant to the prior grant to the Bishop of Natal, as that grant determined only that the Bishop of Natal was to be subject to the Bishop of Capetown; the question of the subsequent course of proceeding might be regulated by the Capetown patent. It was further argued that, if the two patents were conflicting, then there was no jurisdiction at all of the coercive kind, and the matter fell back into the first aspect.

Thirdly, the jurisdiction might be viewed as consensual, and in order to set up such a jurisdiction three parties—namely, the Queen and the two bishops—must be *ad idem*, otherwise there would be no consent. It was contended that the two patents and the oath of canonical obedience all formed one transaction, and must all be taken together, and that if the Bishop of Natal did not know the contents of the Capetown patent, he might and ought to have known them; and it was further contended that the result of the whole was a consent that Capetown and Natal should be in the condition of metropolitan and suffragan, subject to a final and conclusive reference to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was said that no other consent could be proved. The Queen consented to nothing except the patents. The Bishop of Capetown never consented to be metropolitan, except on the terms of his own patent; and the Bishop of Natal, knowing that such a patent was about to be granted, must be held to have consented to it.

The third question was whether the Crown had original jurisdiction, as visitor or otherwise, and it was argued that the Crown had no original jurisdiction otherwise than as visitor, inasmuch as the original Act of Supremacy (26 Hen. VIII. c. 1) was repealed, and the existing Act of Supremacy (1 Eliz. c. 1) did not apply. As for its visitatorial jurisdiction, it was argued that the Crown was not the visitor of the Bishop of Natal, as it had appointed the Bishop of Capetown to be visitor; nor of the Bishop of Capetown, for it had appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury to be visitor to him.

This was the argument for the Bishop of Capetown. Shortly it amounted to a contention that the Bishop of Capetown had a coercive jurisdiction over the Bishop of Natal, from which an appeal lay to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and thence to the Queen; but that if he had no jurisdiction at all, the Bishop of Natal ought to have applied to a civil Court for redress; and that, if there was a consensual jurisdiction, the appeal lay to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose decision would be final. The point about Donatives was not noticed.

The course of proceedings gave a reply to the counsel for the Bishop of Natal, and they replied accordingly to these arguments. First, they said that the cases which they had quoted were not instances in which the Queen had given orders to her servants under pain of dismissal, but cases in which she had defined the rights of royal patentees whose claims conflicted or appeared to conflict.

As to the coercive jurisdiction claimed for the Bishop of Capetown over the Bishop of Natal, they said first that it could not apply to the present case, because the trial was in Capetown for an offence said to have been committed by publishing at and in Capetown, and not elsewhere. They also said that the coercive powers of the patent were indivisible, and must be good altogether or bad altogether; and as it was admitted that they were bad in Capetown, they must be bad in Natal too. Lastly, it was said that the Natal Government of 1847 was under a statute (6 and 7 Vict. c. 13), and was constitutional. This was denied in point of fact, and a reference to the Colonial Office was suggested.

As to the consensual jurisdiction, so far as the right of an Archbishop to deprive a Bishop was concerned, little was added to the original argument.

As to the appellate jurisdiction of the Crown, it was said that, if the proceedings were totally void, the Bishop of Natal ought not, as was suggested, to be obliged to go to the civil Courts, for the following reasons. If he went to the Court at Capetown, he would be met by the difficulty that the matter in litigation was not within the jurisdiction of the Court. How could the Court at Capetown prevent the Bishop of Natal from being deprived in Natal by a person competent to deprive him there? If he went to the Court at Natal, the converse difficulty would apply. How could the Court at Natal prohibit a judge from proceeding at Capetown, or make a declaration settling the right to an endowment in England? If he went for a prohibition to the Queen's Bench in England, the Court might, and no doubt would, refuse to issue a prohibition to South Africa, even if it had the power to do so, which is very doubtful. Hence, the only remedy was by referring to her Majesty, to ascertain the effect of her own letters patent.

If, on the other hand, there were a coercive jurisdiction, then the appeal lay to the Crown, and not to the Archbishop, in the first instance, for the Crown was not able to invest the Archbishop with coercive jurisdiction, whatever might be the case with respect to the Bishop of Capetown. If there were such a jurisdiction at all, the appeal would be direct to the Queen under the Statute of Appeals.

Lastly, if there were a consensual jurisdiction, the appeal would lie to the Queen. It was, no doubt, highly ingenious to take the patents as the instruments in which the contract was to be found, and then to argue that there was no contract if they were inconsistent, or else a contract to refer to the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the true view was that the inconsistency between the patents and the fact that the Bishop of Natal had no notice of the patent granted to the Bishop of Capetown proved that the patents were not the contract, that the contract was independent of them, and must, as in the case of Long v. Capetown, be collected from the acts of the parties, the patents being laid out of the case. The acts of the parties—especially the oath of canonical obedience—showed that the consent or contract was to stand in the relation of archbishop and suffragan according to the ecclesiastical laws of England, and the consent of the Crown to this was shown by the fact that the Crown appointed the bishops. The result of this consent would be to give an appeal direct to the Queen. As to the supposed consent to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that was nothing to show that the Bishop of Natal ever consented to such an arrangement, and at all events there was no proof at all that the Archbishop of Canterbury ever consented to it; nor could the burden of the office be laid upon him by letters patent granted to others, or assumed by him without the consent of the parties.

Lastly, as to the question of the Crown's original jurisdiction, it was said that the argument from the case of the Archbishops had not been touched. It was absurd to talk of a General Council trying an Archbishop, and to pass *ex post facto* Acts of Parliament would be far more unconstitutional than to try bishops by commission. Moreover, the case of Donatives had not even been mentioned, and it was clear that the patron alone could deprive the incumbent of a donative.

With regard to the visitatorial power, it was argued that the true construction of the patents was, that they created two ecclesiastical corporations—namely, the bishoprics of Cape Town and Natal, and that they made the Bishop of Cape Town visitor of the Bishop of Natal, the result of which would be that an appeal would lie, as a matter of common right, to the Crown. The provisions relating to the Archbishop of Canterbury did not have the effect of making him visitor, and were not meant to do so, though they might bind the Bishop of Natal to have regard, to some extent, to his authority.

Such were the arguments in this most curious case. Several observations made by the Court in the course of them are worthy of observation. In the first place, the interference of the Court with the Bishop of Natal's counsel, when they were about to argue the question whether the Church had laws of its own other than, and independent of, the laws of the State on ecclesiastical affairs, was very noticeable. It disposes (for the twentieth time) of that vague notion of a "common law of the Church" which is constantly attempted to be set up by the clergy in various forms. One or two questions asked by the Lord Chancellor of Sir Hugh Cairns are also well worthy of attention. Suppose, he said, the Queen wanted to consider whether she should appoint a new Bishop of Natal, how could she proceed? Suppose the clergy of Natal wanted to know whether or not they were to attend a visitation of Bishop Colenso's, how are they to act? Sir Hugh Cairns replied, that the clergy might refuse to attend a visitation till the Bishop got rid of the sentence by the proper course—*i. e.*, either by a resort to the civil courts of the province or by an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen, in the same way, might treat the see as void, and fill it up, if one of these courses were not taken in a reasonable time.

It is obvious that this question goes to the very root of the matter. Both the Crown and the clergy are directly interested in the state of things and in the position of the Bishop, nor does Sir Hugh Cairns' suggestion meet the difficulty. Obviously, if the proceedings are void, the Bishop of Natal is not bound to take the least notice of them: yet, if he does not, it would seem from Sir Hugh Cairns' view that the Queen ought to appoint a new bishop, and the clergy to refuse to attend visitations. Suppose that this was done, and suppose Bishop Colenso was then to take steps to get the patent of the new bishop repealed, or to deprive the clergy who refused to attend the visitation, surely both the Queen and the clergy would be in a very unsatisfactory position. Whether there is or not, there ought to be, some authentic way of deciding by public authority a question of such great practical importance to a large number of people as the question whether a man is a bishop or not?

We have given the arguments in this case at full length because they have been much misunderstood, and have not been either fully or quite correctly reported in the daily papers, and because the legal and constitutional interest of the matter is greater than that of almost any trial which has taken place of late years.

Cause and Effect.—"You say, Mr. Snooks, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know what caused the haste?" "I'm not quite sartain, sir, but I think it was the boot of his landlord." "That will do. Clerk, call the next witness."

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

(From the London Daily Telegraph, December 5.)

Early to bed and early to rise was the motto of the London shopkeeper of the eighteenth century. In that curious collection of shrewd apothegms and common sense reasoning, "The Complete Tradesman," the various-minded Daniel Defoe has described a worthy burgess of Cheapside coming down to business, fresh and airy, at seven o'clock in the morning, rubbing his hands, and saying, "Good morning, Mr. Shop; I'll take care of you, and you'll take care of me." And in this lay the whole philosophy of business in the time of our great-grandmothers. People rose early, dined at one o'clock, went about their shopping at rational hours, and rarely bought anything after dusk. The trader stuck hard to his business all day; but so soon as the sun was down up went his shutters, and away he trudged to smoke the pipe of peace at Hornsey or the Halfpenny Hatch. Hogarth's picture of "Evening" in the "Four Times of the Day" is one of the most striking illustrations of the Early Closing Movement, as it prevailed in the reign of George II. But with increased national wealth and population came luxury and bustle and excitement. People took to going to bed late, and getting up later. Tradesmen were obliged to adapt their hours to the artificial habits of their customers. In lieu of the snug, comfortable, but somewhat dark and poky shops, such as we see in Canaletto's picture of Charing-cross, now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, numbers of pretentious establishments, replete with garish magnificence, arose. Nash, Prince of Architects, and high priest of tastelessness, was, unwittingly, the father of late shop hours. He and gas came in nearly together, and gas and he converted the shopmen of London into slaves. He built Regent-street. The shops of Regent-street were deemed too splendid for early closing, and myriads of gas burners were called into requisition to display their treasures to the public. The infection spread. Cheapside, St. Paul's-churchyard, the Strand, and Holborn followed in the wake of Regent-street; and although Leadenhall and Fenchurch-street steadily refused to countenance a pernicious and cruel system, Cornhill and the Poultry were compelled to keep late business hours to compete with their rivals at the West-end.

For very many years the public thought it a convenient thing to be able to go out shopping until eight, nine, and even ten at night, without deigning to bestow a single thought on the thousands of overworked clerks and assistants, slaves of the shops and thralls of the counter, who were pining in worse than West Indian slavery. How many hours a day they had to toil—how they lived in a confined and vitiated atmosphere—how they were debarred from salutary exercise, to say nothing of rational recreation—how they grew pale and wan, and hectic—and how, frequently, they faded away in bronchitis and consumption—were matters about which the public did not condescend to trouble itself. The fine lady and the fine gentleman thought no more of the sufferings of the serfs of retail commerce than the housemaid who puts a shovel of coals on the fire thinks of the dusty miner toiling in his dark tunnel down the pit in the North. The gaslit shops looked bright and handsome; what was it to a selfish and luxurious generation, if the poor young men and women behind the counter were fagged and jaded almost to death? At last our late hours grew to be a positive scandal. The attention of practical philanthropists was drawn to an evil which had become a reproach to our civilisation, and the excellent and useful Early Closing Association was founded. That society has now been in operation for more than a dozen years; the laudable endeavours of its patrons and friends have borne the best fruit; and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we notice the occurrence of the annual celebration of the movement, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday night. It might seem, at the first blush, somewhat strange that the chairman chosen to preside over a meeting professedly called in the interest of the commercial community should be Colonel M'Murdo, C.B. A merchant, a banker, or a shrewd Manchester man might have appeared a more appropriate president. What could the gallant Inspector of Volunteers know about early closing, or how should he be expected to care anything about the wants and wishes of clerks and shop-assistants? On a little reflection, however, the conviction will be arrived at that at the celebration of the Early Closing Movement, Colonel M'Murdo was the right man in the right place. In the position which for so long a period he ably and efficiently filled, Colonel M'Murdo must have become intimately acquainted with the requirements of the large and industrious class for whose benefit the early closing crusade was commenced. No man could know better than he how deserving of public support and sympathy are the class in question, and how unjust are the sneers too frequently levelled against the active and diligent young men who in lofty contempt we are pleased to call "counter-jumpers." Perhaps in the old days, when their hours of relaxation were few and far between, they were fain, whenever they could escape from their toil, to plunge into dreary dissipation—to haunt billiard-rooms or oyster-shops, and hang about the streets in bad company; but they have of late years very nobly vindicated their order from the stigma cast upon it, and proved themselves in every way worthy of the efforts made in their behalf. It may be assumed that a fair proportion of the employes now liberated from the shop or counting-house by the Saturday half-holiday and early closing avail themselves of their leisure to improve their education and cultivate their minds; and if some of them may look upon their vacation as an excuse for idleness, a far larger number have gone in manfully for the volunteer movement. This is why Colonel M'Murdo was so perfectly at home at the Hanover-square rooms. He knew how admirably the early closing agitation had subserved the national and patriotic cause of which he is so faithful and worthy a servant. He knew how many steady and gallant riflemen we owe to so apparently simple a proceeding as the closing of many London shops, counting-houses, and warehouses an hour or two earlier. Of course the Colonel had an eye to business in doing everything he could to foster early closing. We may regard him in the light of a recruiting-officer, but one of a singularly candid and disinterested kind—anxious, indeed, to beat up recruits for our volunteer army, but striving to attract members to their ranks by straightforward and legitimate means, and not by delusion and fraud. Most cogently and perspicuously did Major M'Murdo point out that, if much substantial service had been done to the volunteer cause by early closing, much more good might accrue to it were the movement still further developed, and the Saturday half-holiday more generally adopted. He was quite right in looking at the question from a military point of view; and his felicitous illustration of what early closing had effected in connection with volunteering, when such an establishment as that of Messrs. Shoolbred can turn out one of the most efficient companies of riflemen in the metropolitan district, is a sufficient answer to those who accuse the young men now relieved from the thraldom of long business hours of wasting or misspending their time.

The Early Closing Movement cannot be said to be in its infancy—on the contrary, it shows every sign of a healthy and vigorous adolescence; but much yet remains to be done in perfecting the good work which it has inaugurated. The public must be taught a few further lessons of self-denial, and indoctrinated more strongly with a sense of the gross cruelty and injustice of late shopping. Wholesale and retail tradesmen must co-operate more unanimously in repudiating protracted hours of business. Admirable examples have been set in this respect by many of the largest employers of labour in the metropolis; but it is to be feared that in some instances petty trade jealousies and a spirit of greedy competition have interfered to thwart and hamper the progress of a movement whose beneficial influence few can deny and none ignore. There is still a great deal too much late shopping in our principal thoroughfares, and the upper and middle classes are quite as much to blame for it as the shopkeepers. A tradesman cannot turn away custom; he knows which is the busiest and most profitable hour; and if the public persist in thronging his shop after dark, he must needs keep open to serve them—much more so when he knows that, if he closes early, his neighbour over the way will take a mean advantage and keep his own shop open late. We are not so sanguine as to hope that all shops in London will in future be closed at six o'clock in the evening, or that all employers will give their clerks and assistants a half-holiday on Saturday. There will always be selfish and griping or pitiful and penurious traders. There will always be "good old Tories," who, through mere perversity and obstinancy, will set their faces against doing what the rest of the world do, and denounce early closing as useless and mischievous. And there may be always some whose hard fate and stern duty forbid them to waive an hour, or lose the chance of a single penny. But we are quite content for the present to see a growing determination on the part of the proprietors of large establishments to close early, and to concede the Saturday half-holiday. There we touch the masses. There we deal with the happiness of the greatest number. In the small retail shops, the tradesman is often his own shopman, and, on the principle of a man doing as he likes with his own, has undeniably a right to keep open as late as he chooses. But let the great Trions of trade sanction and encourage early closing to the very utmost of their power and influence, and we can afford for a time to let the small fry of minnows do as they like, hoping that, even in their case, a time may come when the universal adoption of a better practice may finally establish the impolicy of late business hours.

Mr. Seward and the French Ambassador.—The *New York Herald* gives circulation to the following report of an interview between Mr. Seward and the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Threillard:—"On his return from Auburn, Mr. Seward received the visit of M. Threillard, the present representative of France. After the usual compliments on Mr. Lincoln's re-election, M. Threillard opened the conversation by stating that he had recently been informed of the anxious desire of the Government to make peace, and, as the Emperor had always been the warm advocate of that policy, he could but congratulate the Secretary of State on the new course which the Cabinet of Washington seemed inclined to follow. To this Mr. Seward replied that the idea of a peace with the South had always been the fundamental idea of his Government; that the only difficulty in the way was as to the proper manner to reach it; that the United States could not accept a humiliating peace, but that whenever a proposition to that effect, maintaining the dignity, interests, and honour of the nation, would be offered he would not hesitate in supporting it with all the influence and power he could command. To this the representative of France replied that he was exceedingly pleased to find his Excellency thus disposed; but that in his estimation it was impossible to ascertain whether or not such a peace was attainable unless the Government should take the proper steps to approach the South and open negotiations on that subject. He further added that although the Government of the Emperor had not been fortunate in its efforts to open relations between the North and the South, it had never receded a step from its opinion in the matter, and that it was still of the opinion that this war could not end without trying at least the ways of diplomacy before plunging again into the uncertainty and perils of an endless war. To this Mr. Seward frankly admitted that his Government had been mistaken in the character and consequences of the war with the South; that he never imagined that the rebellion was endowed with so much resolution and vitality; and that he was ready to acknowledge himself in error on that subject. After a protracted conversation, the Ambassador of France left Mr. Seward with a renewal of the offer to place the services of his Government at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln. He said, what he had already said in many instances, that the Emperor was ready to do all in his power to facilitate negotiations with the South, and that he would spare neither time, trouble, nor money, if necessary, to attain so desirable an end. To this Mr. Seward replied that he would see Mr. Lincoln, talk the matter over with him, and begged the representative of France to call again next week (this week) for an answer."

Confederate Revenge.—The *Richmond Sentinel* gives the following version of the alleged murder of the Federal officer Captain Meigs, in retaliation for whose death General Sheridan ordered the burning of every house within five miles of the scene of the occurrence:—"Three Confederate scouts, under lead of ——, one of our bravest and most accomplished scouts, were on a reconnoissance, when they discovered the near approach of three Federals. On the instant they reined aside and awaited their arrival. They proved to be Captain Meigs and two attendants. Our soldiers immediately ordered them to surrender, each of our men confronting one of the Federals. Captain Meigs, who rode in front, was in this manner summoned by the leader of the Confederate scouts. His two followers surrendered on the word, but Captain Meigs was of a different spirit. Drawing his pistol he fired on his antagonist, inflicting a very severe, and, it was supposed, a mortal wound. The ball entered the right breast, and made its exit on the opposite side of the body. Wounded as he was, the Confederate then delivered his fire, which proved fatal. Captain Meigs died on the instant. Anxious on account of the wound of their leader, the other two Confederates betook themselves to hasty preparations for bringing off their comrade. In the haste and confusion of the moment, one of the Federal prisoners made his escape; the other was brought off. The person of Captain Meigs was not examined for the same reason, and the opportunity of capturing the valuable papers he bore was lost. It was not until afterwards, indeed, that it was known who he was. It will be pleasing to our readers to be informed that the wounded Confederate was safely brought within our lines, and that his condition is now very promising. It is supposed that the ball struck a rib and made the circuit of his body, instead of passing through. An actor in many a gallant conflict in the past, he will doubtless be soon again in the service, Captain Meigs died a soldier's death, and not without honour. It was no fault of his true aim and quick and steady hand that his antagonist did not die instead of him. The fortune of the fight was against him, and he fell. A death otherwise honourable has been made the occasion, by a brutal officer, of cruelties to women and children that associate the fall of Meigs with an odious infamy."

The other day upwards of 150 persons, consisting of miners and their families, left Cornwall to work on the extensive copper mines in South Australia. The whole of the party received free or assisted passages under the Government system of emigration to Adelaide.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 23.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.—February 23.

[illegible]

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 24.

[illegible]

CLEARANCES.—February 23.

[illegible]

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 23.

[illegible]

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 23.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.—February 23.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.—February 23.

[illegible]

SHIPS' MAILS.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[illegible]

The Amateur hence, arrived at Adelaide on the 15th instant.

The Gratia, from Adelaide the 14th instant, bound to Brisbane, entered the Heads yesterday evening, but stood out again.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

February 23.—Magellan Cloud, schooner, Laegtz, for Wanganui, N. Z., with 126 tons coal and 2000 feet cedar.

February 23.—Heather Bell, brig, Arnold, for Lyttelton, N. Z., with 280 tons coal.

February 23.—Derwent, brig, Champion, for Adelaide, with 320 tons coal.

February 23.—Craig Ellachie, brig, Westbrook, for Hobart Town, with 380 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 17.—Great Britain (s.), from Liverpool.

February 18.—Flying Buck, from Boston; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Norfolk, from London; Southern Cross, from Liverpool.

February 19.—Royal Standard (s.), from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—F. Shun, for Sydney; Adela, Success, for Newcastle; Shenandoah (s.), on a cruise.

The steamship Great Britain anchored in Hobson's Bay, at about four p.m. yesterday, after a splendid passage of sixty days. She brings 530 passengers. The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 18th December, at half-past ten a.m.; crossed the Equator on the 3rd of January, in longitude 21 W., on the seventeenth day out; passed the Island of Trinidad on the 9th, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 22nd ultimo, in latitude 44 27 S, thirty-six days out; since then she has experienced a continuation of calms and easterly winds.—*Argus*, February 19.

The Missing Ship "J. E. H."—The agents for this vessel, Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co., have handed to us for publication lists of her passengers and crew. The former is as follows:—Cabin.—Miss Lever, Miss Barcropp, Mr. H. O. Walker, Mr. F. Bosse, Mr. J. Motherwell, Mrs. Kerfoot and 2 children, Dr. Starling. Steerage.—G. Smallwood, R. Sutherland, G. Church, J. Martin, Mrs. Dickenson, Alexander Gray, Mrs. Gray and 4 children; G. Zintanovich, J. Thompson, J. Young, J. Gomez, S. J. Santos, Mrs. Santos, and 4 children; Miss Gomez, Miss E. Barnes, George Dowson, John Wilson, Joseph Jackson, Mrs. Joseph Jackson, J. G. Schweimfurth, W. Holland. The following is the crew list:—William Alfred Abbot, master; James Graham, chief officer; William Woodman, second officer; J. W. Wright, purser; John Greene, M. Teddimaine, Joseph Davies, John Thompson, Henry Wilson, S. Beadham, William Robertson, John Heawick, Samuel Morrison, O. Grachum, T. Wallace, C. Benshaw, William Smith, Albert Souch, Alexander Mason, Hans Clannon, L. S. Clinch, William Booker, M. Gregory, and two others, names unknown.—*Argus*, February 10th.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 15.—Amateur, Harriet King, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—Mary Miller, for Sydney.

BELFAST.

ARRIVAL.

February 16.—Vibilia, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—February 23.

200 bags flour, N. Caston
640 bags rice, M. Bayley
65 drums caustic soda, H. R. Reid
81 packages woollashing, Talbot and Son
40 barrels oil, Captain Davis
120 bottles preserved milk, 400 lbs. meat, 468 bags potatoes, 10 cwt. bread, J. Purves
1 case galvanized iron, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
1500 bags flour, 20 tons bran, 20 tons hay, E. M. Sayers
112 bags wheat, J. Campbell and Co.

[illegible]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

[illegible]

SYDNEY HEADS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

[illegible]

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Waverley Municipality.—[illegible]

DIARY.

1865. February.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	High Water at Fort Denison. After.
24	Friday	5 31	6 29	6 55	7 7

Moon.—New, 26d. 6h. 8m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

The Australian Mutual Provident Society, although intended for individual benefit, approaches very nearly to the nature of a public institution. It embraces the interests of a large number of people resident in this and other colonies. Its principles are of the most liberal description, and give to the insured the full value of their contributions. Nothing but a gigantic success could make this principle absolutely safe. Dispensing as it does with capital, which forms the bases of other institutions, the solvency of the society depends upon the soundness of its calculations, and the fidelity with which they are observed. The success which has hitherto attended this institution is not in our view much affected by the doubts which have been suggested from the large appropriation of quinquennial profits. It has been, however, very properly determined that fresh opinions shall be acquired, and the visit to England of Mr. Fairfax has furnished a channel through which such information may be obtained as will doubtless satisfy the members that their position is secure, or suggest such alterations as more correct data will furnish.

The anxiety shown by many members on this account is highly creditable to them. Nothing could be more deplorable than an error entering into the security of a provision expressing the highest form of social kindness. Hundreds of persons lie down at night with more composure from the consciousness that they belong to a great society whose resources they are entitled to share, and that if death should surprise them those whom they best love will not be wholly destitute. In proportion, however, as this sweet thought soothes the irritation of unavoidable care the mischief would be serious that should disturb the moral certainty of this assurance or compromise the soundness of the calculations upon which it rests. It must be remembered, however, that a society of this kind in a colony has not yet the full experience which time has yielded in other countries. So far as it has proceeded, the advantage would seem to be colonial even in the mere duration of life. Doubtless the high interest of money furnishes another element of success which may become a very large resource. Often the difference between investments in England, which can hardly be safe at more than 4 per cent., and in the colonies where 6 per cent. is often paid by the banks for the use of capital, must give much greater profit to the insured than could be possible under other circumstances.

It is not indeed desirable that the whole business of insurance should be in the hands of any company. That competition which leads to watchfulness, and by the collision of interests to the exposure of everything likely to prove unsound, is a benefit so great that it would be poorly compensated by somewhat less expense of management or larger returns in investment. It is the same with our banking companies. It is possible indeed that some day or other the increase of capital may be such as to enable the colonial public to provide entirely for their service. In the meantime, however, it is not only a great advantage to check all dangerous speculation by the competition of English and colonial banks, but, also, if there be a difficulty in one community, capital can be drawn from the stronger credit or reserve of another.

The election of directors to such a society as the Mutual Provident is a task of great importance. It is not our wish to insinuate anything disparaging either to past or present candidates for the office of director. Without supposing that these employments are sought purely on public grounds, or that there are no private interests to subserve in occupying a seat at the Board of a monetary establishment, there are certain persons whose leisure and experience points them out as best fitted for these important trusts. Their general reputation as well as social position precludes the idea that small temptations would warp them from the path of duty, or that they would not prefer the dignity of their own character to any trivial benefit. To seek this employment, therefore, is not only a reasonable ambition but a useful service to the public. To say nothing of the living, we may mention the deceased. Mr. Charles Kemp, whose independent position and reputation for integrity, as well as love of business, are well remembered, devoted much time during his last years to such employments. If it had not been known that whatever accrued from these services was appropriated in works of benevolence, still no one would have felt—so far as principle was concerned, or a willing attention to public interests—that he was not benefiting his neighbours while pursuing this useful line of life.

It must be recollected that the trust confided to the directors of a Life Insurance Company is even more serious than that of ordinary monetary institutions. People run their accounts with banks. Occasionally they are largely indebted, but there is a constant movement in their affairs. Bills ripen to maturity, and although occasionally great mistakes are made, probably there is less lost by banks on account of the various securities they can appropriate than by commercial firms. The Mutual accepts a life, and makes a loan, and there is no opportunity for revision. What a door to favour or fraud is here opened even where influence, not upon the face of it nor consciously corrupt, is nevertheless likely to warp the judgment. It requires, therefore, that all persons who have any voice in these Boards should have a fair character for prudence and firmness, because in this case charity ceases to be such which sacrifices the good of the entire body for the benefit of one. Another and still more delicate branch of duty is the investment of the funds constantly accumulating. Nothing can be said too much in praise of the plan, providing its execution is steady and honest. A sum of money is lent, payable over a given number of years. The first payment and the last are of the same amount. The interest and principal are divided into instalments, and as time rolls on the whole is wiped away. The effect of this is probably in many cases beneficial to the borrower, who has imposed upon him the necessity for self-denial and effort to meet his often recurring payments. But he has, at any rate, the pleasant consciousness that his obligation is decreasing, and that he is approaching the term when it will entirely vanish. But how important is such a measure to the society which lends! In the fluctuations of property it is not uncommon for a diminution to occur which would finally leave an insufficient amount to liquidate the mortgage if not gradually reduced; but in this case changes must be very rapid indeed to keep pace with the decrease in indebtedness. Thus, if a borrower has the advantage of diminishing his liability, the lender has another and great advantage of improving his security. It requires therefore only honesty of purpose on the part of the directors to save the society from any serious loss. But this makes it highly important that their character as much as their position should be considered. They have to decide whether money is to be lent or not. They have to accept or refuse the attestation of value. It is in their power to compromise the interests of the whole body if they are so inclined. It is possible, too, that their interest may be to ensure a loan of which they are to reap the advantage in some other form. All these things are inevitable in all institutions that deal with money, and it is thus clear that in the selection of men their objects and motives as well as their past reputation should be carefully considered.

It is too early at present for the Government agricultural statistics to make their appearance. But after the close of a harvest public curiosity is always alive to know what the general result of that harvest has been. This curiosity cannot be satisfied with exactitude, all that can be done is to make an approximation.

With regard to Victoria, we have already given the estimate made by the Melbourne *Age*. Considerable pains seem to have been taken to secure the information on which this estimate is based, and we know no reason for depreciating its accuracy. According to our contemporary, the Victorian wheat harvest is scarcely up to half the average of the production prior to the appearance of rust. The heavy losses incurred in the previous year have deterred farmers from trusting again too much to wheat, and the crops that have been reaped have suffered to some extent from a reappearance of the scourge. This visitation has been a serious drawback to the progress of agriculture in two of these colonies. Prior to its advent Victoria had very nearly attained to the point when it would be self-sufficing in respect of wheat. To attain this point had been for years an object of ambition, and, had all continued well, it might perhaps by this time have been attained. But the semi-destruction of last year's crop impoverished many of the cultivators and prevented the extension of their tillage, discouraged others from the pursuit, and diverted attention towards other crops. Disasters such as this will occur occasionally, and must not be quoted as proving anything unfavourable against the general agricultural capability of these colonies. California, which is perhaps the finest agricultural country in the world, was last year visited with a drought that reduced its crop by one-half, and prevented its exporting as it otherwise would have done to the relief of our necessities. Two years ago England had a very short harvest, that increased its dependence on America to an unusual extent. In Ireland there have been excessively wet seasons and bad harvests for five years running, and, according to Judge Longfield, quoted in the *Mark Lane Express* as the highest authority, the loss from these bad seasons has been five millions annually, or twenty-five millions sterling in the five years. Looking, therefore, at the calamities current in other parts of the world, Australia has no special reason to despair. We rejoice in a fine climate and in abundance of fertile soil, but we cannot claim any exemption from those alternations of drought and saturation, of blight and disease, which visit us in common with other parts of the world. The loss entailed was heavy, no doubt; but a few good seasons will put us right again. For a time, however, it increases our dependence on others for our loaf. The wheat produced in Victoria will, it seems, be rather less than one-half of the year's consumption.

The decrease in wheat, however, would, if considered by itself, give an unduly unfavourable view of Victorian agriculture, for there appears to have been a considerable increase in the quantity of land put under oats, barley, and potatoes. Unfortunately for the farmer, the change does not seem to have been much to his advantage, and ill luck has continued to pursue him, for not one of these crops is up to the usual average. The Assembly has lately agreed to a duty on oats and barley. Why these crops are favoured, to the exclusion of wheat and potatoes, we do not know; but if the Council should agree to this extraordinary tariff the effect will be to keep up and stimulate that preference for oats and barley which this season has been caused by the rust in wheat.

The handsome profit made in South Australia in 1864 by the export of surplus wheat was enough to set the farmers to work to produce as much as they possibly could this season, for they were sure of a market again, and at a good price. Accordingly we find that there has been an extension of the area under cultivation, though not perhaps to so large an extent as we might have anticipated. But this extended cultivation has not been followed by a corresponding increase of production. The expectations raised that the colony would this year export more than ever will not be realised. The season has not been so favourable as the last. In some parts the crops have been almost a total failure. The total export, therefore, is not expected to exceed that of last year. It is a comfort to us to think that it will not be less, for it is preferable for us to buy of our fellow colonists than to buy of foreigners.

As to our own harvest, it is difficult to form anything approaching to an accurate estimate. Some lands that were once in wheat have certainly, this season, been allowed to lie fallow. Some have been sown with other crops, and some wheat was cut for hay, in consequence of signs of rust having appeared. Still, in no part of the colony was the destruction so general as last year. As a counter-balance, there has certainly been a good deal of land newly brought under cultivation by free selectors. Though the Land Act has been in operation for three years, we could not expect immediate productive results. This is the first year in which we have been able to look for an appreciable addition to our agricultural produce from the new class of settlers. How great this addition will be, and whether it will be to any extent compensated by a reduction in the yield from the older lands, it is not possible at present to say. Complete agricultural statistics, if we get them, may throw some light on this interesting and important point, and these statistics would be far more valuable if, instead of being collected by the police, who have at present far more arduous duties to perform, they were under the superintendence of some persons with local knowledge, and who would be able to add to a bare schedule of figures some general information as to the extent and progress of agriculture in each district. It is probable, we imagine, that wheat cultivation has fallen off this year in the coast districts, but has increased in the inland districts. More has, no doubt, been grown in inland situations than is wanted for the local markets. If we had railways, this would not be a matter of any inconvenience. If carriage were as high as it has been in past years the grower would find his labour unprofitable. But at the present rates of carriage, and with the present prices of flour, it will probably pay to send down from the country all wheat not wanted for local purposes. Still, the cost of carriage will be a deduction from the profits of the grower. We cannot look for inland cultivation to a large extent till we have railways to bring the surplus produce to the metropolitan market.

We shall need some supplies from abroad this year, but there is not the slightest fear about our getting them. Last season we were somewhat taken by surprise with the deficiency in the harvest, and the drought in California unexpectedly cut off the anticipated assistance from that quarter. If it had not been that flour came in from Chili in quite unanticipated quantities, the loaf would have been much dearer than it was. But this year every one has been forewarned, and adequate mercantile preparations have been made. In fact, apprehensions have been expressed that importations may be excessive, and may not only store our warehouses with deteriorating flour, but may reduce the price to a point discouraging to our local growers.

The Paterson Election.—In our report in yesterday's paper of Mr. Arnold's speech on being elected at Paterson, he was made to say that "the management of the railways had been taken from his department." What the Minister for Public Works said was,—that the difficulty with regard to the railway extensions was now a difficulty transferred from the Works' Department to that of the Treasury, and that the arrangements at the Works' Department were such that the railways could be carried on quite as fast as the money could be found.

Corporal Punishment at the Goal.—At the last sitting of the magistrates at Darlinghurst gaol, a lad named Bragg, fourteen years of age, who had been nine times committed to gaol during the last twelve months, was charged with using opprobrious and abusive language towards one of the warders, and was sentenced by the Bench to receive a dozen lashes with a birch rod. So little effect had the castigation upon the young incorrigible, that upon receiving it he turned round to the warder and said, "Give me a fig of tobacco, and you may whip me again."

St. Patrick's Day Regatta.—The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the regatta, which has been determined upon, on St. Patrick's Day, met at Messrs. Punch and M'Grath's yesterday evening, when various matters of detail were agreed upon. Some discussion took place in regard to the handicap race which will form one of the novelties, and probably one of the principal attractions of the forthcoming aquatic *fete*. Entrances for this race will be received by the committee at their next meeting, on Monday evening next, when those who intend competing will do well to attend the meeting, to have the principle upon which the men and the boats will be handicapped explained to them.

Wesleyan Jubilee.—A public meeting on behalf of the jubilee of Wesleyan Methodists in Australia was held yesterday evening in the Wesleyan chapel, Chippendale. The proceedings were commenced with singing and prayer; after which the chair was taken by Mr. Joseph Wearne, who, in briefly opening the meeting, stated that its object was to afford the members of the Wesleyan body the opportunity of showing their affection to the cause to which they belonged; the contributions to the Jubilee Fund would be devoted to forming a loan fund, and to the establishment of a theological training institution. Mr. Reeve then read a list of subscriptions given by Wesleyans residing in the second circuit, amounting altogether to £866 7s. 10d. The Rev. J. Bickford, in addressing the meeting, mentioned that the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the Rev. Mr. Hirst, and other ministers who had been expected, were unable to attend, and, after alluding to the two important objects to which the Jubilee Fund was to be applied, quoted some extracts bearing on the introduction of Wesleyan Methodism into this colony. The Rev. R. Mansfield followed, and retailed some interesting facts respecting the religious condition of the colony upon his arrival in 1820; and remarked that sometimes now when he looked round Sydney and saw the number of places of worship erected here and there, and the streaming congregations coming from different quarters, and mingling together in the worship of God, he was filled with astonishment at the great change that forty-two years had wrought. The rev. gentleman proceeded to narrate some incidents of the early history of Wesleyan Methodism in New South Wales, and in contrast to this he quoted some striking statistics of the extension of Methodism throughout Australia at the present time. It was our duty to rejoice in the good that had been wrought, to thank God, and take courage. The Rev. S. Rabone was then called on, and made a few remarks upon the two objects that were contemplated in the Jubilee Fund, and urged on the meeting that they should give according to their ability. A collection on behalf of the Jubilee Fund was then made. After a few brief speeches, the proceedings were brought to a close by the doxology and the benediction.

Sunday-School Festival.—The annual festival of the Ashfield, Enfield, Five Dock, and Burwood Church of England Sunday-schools took place yesterday at the last-named locality. The place chosen for the excursion was the enclosure surrounding the parsonage house, and few more desirable spots could have been selected. There were about two hundred children on the grounds, and they amused themselves chiefly with games of cricket, football, swinging, and other pastimes. Towards evening the young folks were treated to tea, cake, &c., served in a spacious bower made of green boughs and furnished with forms, and which during the earlier part of the day had afforded a grateful shade from the heat and brilliancy of the sun's rays. A band of music was stationed near the parsonage house (the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lumsdaine), and it greatly enhanced the pleasure of the holiday-makers. In addition to the teachers, the parishioners and some clergymen, there was a numerous company of visitors from Sydney.

Paddington National School Excursion.—The children in this school, to the number of 130, were treated to an excursion to Cremorne yesterday. This annual excursion was fixed to take place some time since, but owing to various circumstances it was postponed to yesterday. The steamer Vesta was engaged for the occasion, and she embarked the children, accompanied by their teachers and about seventy of their parents and friends at Double Bay at half-past nine o'clock. Unfortunately the tide was too low to allow of the boat going alongside, and hence the excursionists were put on board by means of boats. This necessitated some little delay; but by the kindness of Mr. Cooper, of Double Bay, and others, both children and visitors were speedily conveyed to the steamer. She then steamed away for Cremorne, where old and young enjoyed themselves most heartily. The weather, fortunately, was delightfully fine throughout the day. The juveniles engaged in the sports and games customary upon most occasions; and at intervals refreshments were liberally distributed to them. During the afternoon, the children (who are taught music by their teacher, Mr. J. C. Fisher, upon the Tonic-sol-fa method), sang very sweetly several part songs. The party re-embarked at half-past five o'clock, and arrived home at an early hour in the evening, the excellent arrangements for the excursion having been carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

St. Mary's Young Men's Society.—An adjourned general meeting of the members of St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society was held yesterday evening, pursuant to notice, at the hall of the society. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and other business connected with the management of the society transacted.

Earthquake.—On Monday evening, the 13th instant, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in several parts of the Burrowa district.—*Yass Courier*.

Fatal Accident at Longbottom.—A young man, known by the name of "Frank," was killed on Tuesday evening by the upsetting of a spring-cart on the Parramatta Road. Deceased was sitting on the front of the cart, which was drawn by two horses, when, owing to one of the wheels striking against a hillock by the roadside, the vehicle was overturned; the driver was thrown beneath, and almost instantly killed by the cart resting on his back. The body was removed to the police station at Longbottom immediately after the occurrence, and an inquest was held there by the City Coroner yesterday. It appeared that deceased, who was in the employ of a dealer named Zephania Soames, was a sober respectable young man, and that the occurrence was, as the jury found, purely accidental.

Accident.—An accident happened yesterday afternoon, at the Redfern railway terminus. A man named Thomas Pearce, employed in the goods department, was kicked by a horse on one of his knees, the cap of which was broken. The unfortunate sufferer was removed to the Infirmary for medical treatment.

Caution to Bathers in the Neighbourhood of Glebe Point.—On Friday last, as Mr. M'Grath, of Camperdown, was crossing in a boat from Glebe Point to Glebe Island, his dog (a valuable English terrier), which is in the habit of swimming across the bay at this place, lost its life from the bite of a shark. The animal had nearly reached the shore nearest the island, when it was seized by the voracious fish and severed in halves, the fore quarters coming to the surface a few seconds after the disappearance of the dog.

Picnic to Balmoral Gardens.—About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, pupils and friends of Mr. W. Clark, picnicked together at Balmoral Gardens, Middle Harbour, yesterday. The steamer Pelican conveyed the excursionists from Sydney at convenient hours during the forenoon, and brought them safely back again at about half-past six o'clock in the evening. The weather was favourable, and the excursionists spent a very pleasant day. They enjoyed a variety of amusements—music and dancing being among the most agreeable and conspicuous.

Parramatta Volunteer Rifles.—Our correspondent writes:—Two valuable prizes, for which a series of contests had taken place at the butts, were presented to the successful competitors, Messrs. Ritchie and Macdonald, on the occasion of the usual rifle practice on Friday last. The first was an elegant silver cup, presented to be shot for monthly until won three times by a member of the company. The matches extended over a considerable period, resulting finally in favour of private Ritchie. The other prize, a solid silver tankard, was presented to private R. Macdonald, he having made the highest aggregate score in the whole series of matches.

Canterbury Electorate.—In the course of his candidature for the representation of this district, Mr. Pemell, on Wednesday evening, met the electors of Waverley, at the Tea Gardens, where he gave an exposition of his political views, entering fully into most of the questions interesting in the present state of public affairs. The chair was occupied by Mr. Birrell. On the conclusion of the candidate's address, Mr. J. Cherry moved, and Mr. A. Gray seconded, a resolution, affirming Mr. Pemell to be a fit and proper person to represent the district in the Legislative Assembly. This was carried unanimously.—An equally numerous and unanimous meeting was, the same evening, held at Randwick, when Mr. Pemell was proposed by Mr. Dawson and seconded by Mr. Hogan.—Last evening, a meeting was convened at Cook's River, and a large number of electors were present. Mr. S. J. Bown presided. Mr. Pritchard moved, and Mr. Cousens seconded, the usual motion as to Mr. Pemell's fitness to represent the electorate in parliament. The candidate was not present but his views were well explained by some of his supporters. Although opposition was offered by that portion of the electors who were supporters of State-aid, the resolution in favour of Mr. Pemell was carried by a large majority.—Also, last evening, a meeting of Mr. Pemell's friends was held at the Waterloo Retreat, the chair being taken by Mr. Moon. It was explained that, owing to the exertions of yesterday, the candidate was unable to be present at this or the preceding meeting; but his political views, opinions, and personal character were fully explained in addresses from the chairman, as well as by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Geddes, and Mr. Sutherland. It was (with but one dissentient) resolved that Mr. Pemell was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate. At each of these assemblages large committees were forwarded for the purpose of securing his return.

Latest Exploits of Ben Hall and his Gang.—Two of the bushrangers were seen at Spring Valley on Friday, and they took a saddle from a man named Woods, to replace Gilbert's, which was broken. On Saturday it is said that they were seen in the ranges in the neighbourhood of the same place, but there is no doubt that they were at Molonglo that night, as they took three horses from the stables of Mr. Peter M'Alister, viz., the well-known racers Bergamotte and Bosco, and a William Tell colt; the latter, however, they shortly let go. They also took a horse belonging to a person named James Sherwood, and four saddles and bridles, one belonging to Mr. Rutledge, one to Sherwood, and two to the owner of Bergamotte.—*Goulburn Argus*. In reference to the foregoing, we find the following remarks in the form of a letter, in last Wednesday's *Goulburn Herald*. The writer observes:—You will doubtless have heard before this reaches you of the robbery, the other night, of five valuable horses at Molonglo, by Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn. In referring to this matter, I beg to bring under your notice another instance of the utter uselessness of the police in preventing crime; and I venture to affirm, that in all the long disgraceful catalogue of police inefficiency, a more glaring case has seldom occurred than that which I shall now narrate. Last Saturday evening, information was brought in by a traveller from Goulburn that a man had been robbed of his horse, &c., near Walleroo, by Hall's gang. A knowledge of their proximity thus afforded, and of their threatened visit to Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister's, it might have been expected that our police would have been on the alert; but no—the bushrangers rode unchallenged through the town about eleven o'clock that night, and, as events proved, went on to Molonglo, and there supplied themselves with a remount, at a heavy expense to Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister. Information of the robbery was brought to Bungendore by the mail from Molonglo on Sunday morning. Still no move among the police. About four o'clock p.m. on Sunday, further information was brought in that a clergyman, on his way to Molonglo, saw and recognised Hall, leading a chesnut horse, riding with his comrades towards Bungendore. About an hour and a half later, three horsemen, one leading a chesnut horse, and supposed with good reason to be the atrocious gang of incendiaries, robbers, and murderers, were seen by many of the townspeople riding across the plain from the direction in which they had been met by the clergyman, and avoiding the town by a slight detour to the left. Soon after (about dusk) there was no reason to doubt that the bushrangers camped for a short time in Mr. Powell's paddock, within a quarter of a mile—a distance which appears to ensure perfect safety to bushrangers—and in sight of this town, containing three policemen—heavily armed, indeed too much so for their own safety—and enjoyed a quiet tea—a repast in which our policemen were too polite to join uninvited. The night passed over quietly, although the bushrangers were heard and seen patrolling the streets of the town, having temporarily relieved the police of that irksome duty, about one o'clock this morning, of course unquestioned by the party they relieved of night duty. This morning everything is tranquil, the bushrangers have gone away, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, left few tracks behind. Comment on this affair would be useless: but I would here inquire, what use are the police? For what purpose are three stalwart policemen stationed in Bungendore? Can it be possible that their rulers have in their wisdom placed them here to grace our monthly court of petty sessions with pomp and circumstance? and compelled for shame's sake to display some little efficiency by dragging an occasional lushington before the bar of justice? This is all they can find to do on ordinary occasions, and the events of the last few days shew how useless they are when called upon to capture any one sober enough to use his limbs.

Alleged Recruiting for the Shenandoah.—From a telegram in the *Argus*, dated Adelaide, February 17th, we learn that a letter had been published in the *Telegraph* of that afternoon, which says that the chief mate of the C. S. Shenandoah is in Adelaide enlisting men.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday evening.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Bible Society was held yesterday evening at East Maitland. The Bishop, as president, took the chair. A sermon was preached by the Rev. W. E. White. The report shewed that the subscriptions were in excess of last year to the amount of £292.

Charles Stanmore and James Boyd, tried for highway robbery at Muswellbrook, arrived at Maitland gaol under escort, to-day. They were sentenced to ten years' hard labour on the roads. At the trial the Judge said he felt happy to state that sergeant Kerrigan had shewn himself in this, as in many other cases, a smart and intelligent officer.

A special meeting of the Agricultural Association was held to-day. It was decided that a ploughing and mowing match should be held at Singleton, on the 16th March.

Weather hot.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

In an assault case, tried at the Sandridge Police Court to-day, it was proved indubitably that the Shenandoah received her full complement of hands from the barque Maria Ross, which cleared from this port for Camden Harbour; the men were engaged while the Shenandoah was being refitted. It was stated on the authority of the Government that Captain Waddell had suppressed two important letters which should have been published with the other Shenandoah correspondence.

It is asserted that the Ministry intend embodying the new tariff in the Appropriation Act to avoid introducing a separate bill, which would certainly be rejected by the Upper House.

Markets unaltered.

Valparaiso advices, received via Otago, state that the commencement of hostilities between Spain and Peru was hourly expected. A Spanish frigate was destroyed by fire at the Chincha Islands. The Cathedral of Santiago, the scene of the frightful fire last year, is to be rebuilt.

QUEENSCLIFF.

DEPARTURE.—6·30., Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday.

Harvest is nearly all gathered, and the yield did not exceed eleven bushels per acre. No stocks in hand.

Flour, £20 10s. to £21 10s. Wheat, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. Bran, 1s. 3d. per bushel. Oats and barley in demand.

Burra shares, £58; Moonta, £152.

Racehorse Tarragon landed safely.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Show took place to-day. It was very successful, and numerously attended. A half-holiday was kept.

The half-caste, Bobby, convicted of rape on a woman in the South-east district, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

The Sheep market is well supplied, at 15s. to 17s. per head. Lambs, 11s.

Accounts from the far north report increasing distress from want of rain.

CHINESE INTERPRETERS AND WITNESSES.—In the Police Court, yesterday, on the hearing of the case against the Chinaman called Johnson, who is suspected of the murder of Ah Sam, at the Walbrook diggings, several Chinese witnesses were examined by means of an interpreter. There happened to be two other interpreters in Court, who, whether from a love of fair play or from feelings of jealousy, once or twice contradicted the translations of the interpreter engaged. The prisoner sometimes followed the same cue, and what with the wrangling of the three interpreters, the prisoner, and the witnesses, and their vehement gesticulations, some extraordinary scenes ensued. Their own language did not seem strong enough to give vent to their feelings, and at such times they gave utterance to that peculiar kind of Billingsgate which in its adjectives and substantives is rather more forcible than polite. They did not appear to be at all aware that they were committing any impropriety, and the cool manner in which they called one another adjective substantives, and assured the magistrates that what each said was a sanguinary untruth, was somewhat amusing in the bewilderment it produced. It was with some difficulty that Dr. Palmer managed to restrain their volubility, and only by threatening to send them to gaol could he prevent a recurrence of the language we have mentioned.—*Bathurst Times*, February 22.

GOLD WHERE IT WAS LEAST EXPECTED.—It has been the custom of the proprietors of the Napoleon Reef, near the Glanmire Estate, to cast aside everything which was not of the character of gold-bearing quartz. For some time during the working of the above-named reef, a kind of black sand in considerable quantities had been observed, which, as a matter of course, was thrown away as rubbish. An idea struck Captain Perrout, the proprietor of the reef, that possibly this sand might contain gold. Considering it worth the trial, the Captain forwarded, on the 4th January last, a sample of this peculiar ore to the Royal Mint, Sydney, for assay. After a few days the Captain received a communication, of which the following is a copy:—"Royal Mint, Sydney, 18th January, 1865. Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the ore forwarded with your letter of the 4th instant has been assayed as therein requested, with the results particularised in the annexed report. I have the honour to be, (signed) E. WARD, Deputy Master. To Captain Perrout, 169, Castlereagh-street." Report of a sample of ore, sent by Captain Perrout, with letter dated January 4th. This sample consisted of blackish sand, containing a considerable amount of lead and iron, and weighed about 16 lbs. It is found to contain:—Pure gold 111 ozs. 16 dwts. 9 grs.; Pure Silver:—102 ozs. 12 dwts. 18 grs., per ton of ore." The Napoleon Reef immediately adjoins that of which Mr. J. H. Minehan, of William-street, Bathurst, is the proprietor. Since the above results have been notified by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint, the most sanguine expectations have been raised as to the richness of the neighbourhood where the reefs referred to are situated.—*Bathurst Free Press*, February 22nd.

THE WEATHER, &c.—Wednesday's *Goulburn Argus* says:—The weather still continues excessively hot and the want of rain will soon be severely felt. On Sunday there was every indication of a coming thunder storm, but unfortunately the clouds dispersed without granting us the wished for rain. The crops, potato and maize, look well, but moisture would improve both. We hope it is not necessary again to refer to that matter of paramount necessity to our agricultural friends, early sowing. They should keep before their eyes the almost utter worthlessness of the late sown crops for the last two years, and put in their seed, so that, should the grain be attacked by rust, it will be sufficiently matured to suffer no damage from the scourge. It would not, in our opinion, be too early to give the wheat ground a first ploughing now; for even though the seed be not sown for a couple of months, yet the land will each day be deriving nourishment from the action upon it of the atmosphere.

BUSH FIRES.—The *Yass Courier* of Tuesday says:—For some days past bush fires have prevailed in various places around Yass. The long continuance of dry weather has caused the grass to become easily ignitable, and too much care cannot be used in lighting camp fires. On Sunday last, the grass on Bowning Hill was burning, and was visible for many miles around.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the council was convened for the 20th instant, for the purpose of electing the chairman for the current year. Present—councillors Kingsbury, Munro, Hill, Bedford, Cozens, Curtis, and Dunlop. It being necessary that there should be a full council for the purpose (or the written assent in the event of absence to any act that may be done), those present having waited an hour without the appearance of councillors Conley and Knight, the council clerk was directed to apprise those gentlemen that the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday evening, and to request their attendance then. Wednesday, 22d.—Present—councillors Munro, Kingsbury, Hill, Knight, Dunlop, Bedford, Curtis, and Cozens. Half-an-hour having elapsed without councillor Conley attending, the meeting was again adjourned until Friday evening, the 24th.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—On Monday last, a meeting of the council of this municipality was held at the Council Chambers, Camperdown. Present—The chairman, councillors M'Grath, Bartley, Johnson. Mr. James Larkin having handed in his declaration of office, it was moved by councillor M'Grath, and seconded by councillor Bartley, "That Mr. James Larkin do now take the chair, and preside at this and all future meetings of the council during the current municipal year." Carried. The minutes of previous meetings having been read, confirmed and signed by the chairman, the council proceeded to appoint committees for the ensuing year. Mr. Councillor M'Grath was also appointed treasurer for the ensuing year.

THE BERRIMA GOLD-FIELD.

A FEW days ago we published some particulars relating to the discovery of gold in the neighbourhood of Berrima. Since that time the workings have been examined by Mr. Harold M'Lean (lately Chief Commissioner for the Western Gold District), who on the 16th instant sent to the Government the following report, which has been politely forwarded to us for the information of the public:—

"Sydney, 16th February, 1865.

"Sir,—In pursuance of the desire of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands I have visited the gold workings recently opened in the neighbourhood of Berrima.

"These workings are situated upon a small creek which flows into the Nepean River, known in that locality as the Mittagong. They lie between the Nepean and the Cordeaux Rivers. The country is apparently of sandstone formation. That in the immediate vicinity of the workings is of a gently undulating character, timbered with 'stringy bark,' and covered with what is known as 'peppermint scrub.' There are levels of some extent and small swamps. This description of country extends for a distance of five miles between the two rivers mentioned, and beyond the Cordeaux for about twenty-five or more miles.

"Gold is at present being extracted from one claim only, that of the persons who have reported the discovery. The claim is sunk to a depth of seven feet, through about four feet of red clay, followed by a stratum of whitish clay, about three feet in thickness, which contains the gold now being taken out, in quantities averaging 1 oz. to forty-five buckets. This average I have no reason to doubt, having had pointed out to me the tailings from which the gold was procured, and also having caused dishes of the stuff taken under my own observation to be washed.

"The gold is of a very fine description. Below this washing stuff there is a stiff clay, through which the miners have not penetrated, and which is stated by them to contain coarser gold.

"Besides the claim above described, there are some twenty others opened. In none of these has the rock been reached, but in none of them either has gold in paying quantity been similarly found. The deepest of these is fifteen feet, and in one a sort of ironstone cement has occurred. The shafts being full of water, however, prevented me from properly examining them.

"At half a mile above the existing workings an abandoned shaft was pointed out to be. It was full of water, the excess of which had been the cause of its desertion, after having been sunk to a depth of thirty-six feet, without reaching. A stratum reached was of soft clay slate, lying edgewise, which is a very favourable indication. The men who sank it have yet great expectations of this shaft.

"There were about fifty persons on the ground, which number I have reason to believe has now been largely increased.

"From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there is no question as to the existence, at all events in the one spot, of gold in paying quantities, notwithstanding that the formation of the country is not such as was formerly supposed to indicate auriferous deposits.

"Not even one shaft having yet reached the rock, it is impossible to pronounce any confident opinion of the place. I am not myself disposed to take a very sanguine view of the discovery, seeing that the difference already shown between the character of the discoverer's claim and the claims subsequently opened, points to the probability of the ground being what miners so much deprecate, and term 'patchy.'

"Nevertheless, should my expectations be within the result, and the country be found to be remunerative for gold working, there is ample room for a field of wide extent, the most material condition of its value.

"While I think the place to be well worth a fair trial by those who may have the opportunity of giving it conveniently, and without much cost, I consider that distant miners would, at present, be ill advised to leave for the locality the fields on which they may be now engaged.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "HAROLD MACLEAN.

"The Under-Secretary for Lands."

COAL.

THE work of Mr. William Fordyce, dedicated to the Emperor of the French, contains much information on the subject of coal and iron interesting to the general reader and encouraging to those who live in colonies which possess both these valuable commodities in rich abundance. In his opening address, Mr. Fordyce says:—"The quantity of coal now produced in the United Kingdom amounts to 66,000,000 tons per annum. From the counties of Durham and Northumberland alone, in 1859, there were 9,745,524 tons exported and sent coastwise, the annual produce in this district being 16,000,000 tons. The produce of coal throughout the country in 1858 was 65,008,649 tons, valued at £16,252,162. The make of pig iron in the same year was 3,456,064 tons, valued at £10,713,798. At the early part of the year 1860 there were 9568 miles of railways in the United Kingdom, the traffic returns from which in 1859 amounted to £25,576,100. From these sources, then, the country is thus realising from coal £16,252,162; from pig iron, £10,713,798; revenue on railways, £25,576,100, or £52,542,060 per annum."

This enormous trade is the growth of centuries, but it has received a wonderful development during the last fifty years. The revolution of opinion in respect to coal is not greater than the changes which have been brought about by its agency. Coal came into domestic use about the end of the 13th century, and we are told that it was looked upon as so dangerous an innovation that a petition was presented to the King (Edward I.), who "by proclamation prohibited the burning of sea cole in London and the suburbs, to avoid the sulferous smoke and savour of the firing." All persons (except smiths) were commanded to make their fires of wood. The same writer (Stowe) also says, "Within thirty years last the nice dams (dames) of London would not come into any house or roome where sea coales were burned, nor willingly eat of the meat that was sod or roasted with sea cole fire." W. Blithe, in a periodical published in 1649, says, "It was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the Parliament of England against two nuisances; and these were Newcastle coals, in regard of their stench, and hops, because they would spoyl the taste of drink and endanger the people; and had the Parliament been no wiser than they, we had in a measure pined, and in a great measure starved: which is just answerable to the principles of those men who cry down all devices or ingenious discoveries, as projects, and thereby stifle and choak improvements."

Mr. Fordyce considers coal to be the true source of England's wealth. He says, "The crystallised carbon, which, under the name of diamond, sparkles on the brow of Royalty, is but a childish bauble, estimable only for its rarity and inutility. It mitigates no human sorrow. . . . But the black diamond warms and cherishes and protects; it is the raw material of industry, ingenuity, and order—the first care of diffusive wealth, comfort, and respectability. The steam-engine, by means of coal, sets in motion masses of machinery, and the spinning-jenny, thus impelled, performs its briarean operations."

The total area of the coal fields of England and Wales exceeds 4300 square miles. The total area of the Scottish coal fields is 1720, and of the Irish about 2227, making a total of 8247 square miles; while the coal formation is estimated at 11,859 square miles. The first charter to dig coal was granted to the townsmen of Newcastle by Henry III. in 1239, but the business of coal-mining made little progress during the next four centuries. According to Mr. Fordyce, a Mr. Bowes, who died in 1606, formed the following estimate of the value of his royalties:—"There is coles gotten in five several places of the Biddick estates; the furthest place thereof is not three miles from the house; and I have sonke a shafte within the domaine, having only bestowed £4 charges, and having already gotten some coles, which if the seame of coles prove to be three-quarters of a yard thick, the same with £200 stocke will yield £200 per annum clear profit." At the present time there are not less than 250,000 persons employed in the coal mines of Great Britain.

One of the most noticeable chapters in Mr. Fordyce's book is that relating to strikes. He says:—"The disputes between the pitmen and their employers relative to wages, the measurement of their work, and other regulations, have frequently led to 'strikes' or 'sticks.' From the numbers of the men and the staple article on which they are employed, their suspensions of work have a very powerful effect on the commerce and prosperity of the district in which they occur. In 1810 the binding of pitmen (or the annual engaging of the men) was changed from the month of October to April by the coal owners of Northumberland and Durham. To this alteration the men objected, a general strike resulted, and work was suspended for seven weeks. Another suspension of work took place in 1826, when the pitmen's union for procuring higher wages was founded. In 1831 and 1832 differences again arose. In the latter year the pitmen refused to be rebound principally on account of the illegal size of the corves in which their work was measured. After various outrages and much suffering by the men and their families, mutual concessions were made. The pitmen returned to work, and their "Union" was dissolved. This strike was estimated to have occasioned a loss to the pitmen in wages of £80,000. In 1844 a strike was organized by delegates of the "Miners' Union," a combination extending over all the coal fields of the kingdom, and numbering at one time 60,000 men. Its avowed object was to stop all the manufactories in Great Britain till they could secure the rate of wages they demanded. The loss of the pitmen during this strike was estimated at £300,000, and that of the coal owners was stated by themselves to have amounted to about £200,000. To this, however, must be added, in order to form a just idea of the total loss to the community, the loss of wages to the numerous body of men employed about the pits and on the railways, and the loss of freight and wages to carriers of coal to distant markets, as well as the injury to all persons engaged in manufactures, commerce, and retail trade of the whole district. This very interesting chapter closes with a hope that the great improvement in the moral habits of the general body of miners which has been going on during the last few years, together with the advance of education, will do much towards correcting the indiscretions to which industrious workmen may have been led, and that all future disputes between the employer and the employed may be adjusted upon a fair and honourable basis.

It is probable, however, that at no distant date coal-cutting machinery will do much to cheapen the cost of production, and check the tendency to strikes. The coal-cutting machine of Messrs. Johnson and Dixon, Newcastle, is constructed to work along the face of a "long well" of coal. It propels itself forward, leaving a continuous channel extending three and a-half feet into the solid coal and 3 inches in height. It is estimated that two machines would cut 80,360 square yards, equal in a 4½ feet seam to 120,540 tons in a year of 287 working days, and working each machine 14 hours daily. The whole cost of upholding and working the two machines is said to be equal to little more than 3d per ton, the present price being from 1s. to 1s. 9d.

The latter portion of Mr. Fordyce's valuable work is devoted to iron; the importance and antiquity of which are fully set forth, together with ample information concerning iron ores and manufactures.

THE BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the company the following report and balance-sheet were adopted:—

The directors have now, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, to submit to the proprietors their report for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1864.

Your directors have but little to report to the shareholders since last meeting, the all but universal stagnation of the coal trade generally; the washing away of the company's jetty on the 10th June last, as mentioned at the last half-yearly meeting, and the great length of time (four months) which it has taken to re-erect it, have, of course, much restricted the success of their efforts for the company's advantage.

Shortly after the commencement of the company's operations, your directors, finding considerable difficulty in disposing of the company's coals in this colony, made several shipments to foreign ports, with a view of introducing the company's coals into notice in foreign markets, viz., to Calcutta, to California, to Hongkong, and to Shanghai. The result of the shipments to the first two ports, owing to the exorbitant charges, and large quantities of other coals on hand on their arrival at those ports, has been a loss to the company, which has not only absorbed the profits made by shipments to Shanghai and elsewhere, but left a further loss to the company of £625 10s. 5d.

At the time of the accident to the jetty, your directors had two ships under charter to load for Shanghai,—to fill up which ships, and to save greater expenses to the company from demurrage, &c., your directors were obliged to purchase coals at prices which left no margin for profit to the company.

The repairs to the jetty have cost the company above £2000; independently of the loss of four months' valuable time.

The general depression of trade has also operated much against the financial success of the company's steamer Woniora;—for although your directors succeeded in chartering her during the whole period the jetty was under repair, yet freights ruled so low, and the detentions at Newcastle were so frequent and lengthy, that the Woniora's earnings have been but little more than sufficient to meet her current expenses.

Your directors will be obliged to make a further call of three (3) pounds per share on the new shares, and they would remind the holders of all such shares that this call,—and all previous calls still unpaid,—must be fully paid up by the sixteenth (16th) day of June next.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman.

The Shareholders of the Bulli Coal Mining Company, in account current, for the Half-year ending December 31st, 1864.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1864—			
To Capital account	55,500	0	0
Bank of New South Wales	9,140	3	11
Bills payable	1,777	7	7
Sundry creditors	1,232	15	5
	£67,050	6	11

CR.

	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1864—			
By Value of mining property, including cost of land, permanent way, jetty, buildings, rolling stock, steamer, tools, &c.	58,298	8	3
Office furniture	50	0	0
Bills receivable	1,664	6	3
Calls unpaid and interest	3,577	17	11
Coal shipments	1,055	3	0
Freight account	106	3	4
Insurance account	245	0	0
Profit and loss	2,053	8	0
	£67,050	6	11

We have examined the books and accounts of the company, and find them to correspond with the balance-sheet.

W. SPEER, THOMAS BROUGHTON, } Auditors.

E. and O. E. G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman.

February 14th, 1865.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
July 1, 1864—			
To balance from last half-year	1041	8	5
December 31, 1864—			
To salaries and commission	201	0	7
Expenses	156	5	10
Sundry ventures	1524	10	10
Bad debts now written off	20	19	8
Balance interest account	31	6	11
	£2975	12	3

CR.

	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1864—			
By rent of miners' cottages	14	14	6
Audit account	506	11	2
Sundry ventures	392	9	3
Steamer Woniora	8	9	4
Balance	2053	8	0
	£2975	12	3

WILLIAM SPEER, THOMAS BROUGHTON, } Auditors.

E. & O. E., G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman.

THE BURNING OF MR. MORRISS'S STORE AT BINDA.

AIDING AND ABETTING BEN HALL'S GANG TO COMMIT ARSON.

(From the Goulburn Herald, February 22.)

AT the Police Court, on Thursday, the 16th, and, by adjournment, on Monday, the 20th instant, before the Police Magistrate, Christina M'Kinnon, Ellen Monks, and Margaret Monks were charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of arson, on the 26th December last.

Mr. J. T. Gannon appeared for the prosecution, and asked that the Police Magistrate would request the reporters not to publish the evidence until it was concluded. Mr. Allman said he had no doubt the reporters would comply with the request. After a few prefatory remarks, Mr. Gannon called

James Andrew Pye, detective constable, who deposed: I know the three prisoners, and apprehended them by virtue of three warrants; I arrested Margaret Monks at Vardy's, on the Cooksvale Creek; I cautioned her, and she made no reply; I arrested the other two at Laggan; Ellen Monks said "all right," and the other girl made no reply; I arrested them all on Monday; they said nothing to me in connection with the case; I was not present when Morriss's place was burnt down, but I know where the place is situated; I know Hall's public-house at Binda, and where Morriss's store was; I have measured the distance from Hall's to Morriss's; it is 143 yards; that is by track; it is much nearer in a direct line; I picked up some melted glass and wire, all welded together in the room amongst the ashes at Morriss's; Ellen Monks had a ring on when I arrested her; it has not been claimed by any one.

Edward Morriss stated: I have at present no occupation; I was a storekeeper at Binda on the 26th December last; the store was built of slabs and had a bark roof; there were store goods in it; I knew the three prisoners well before this, for the last eight or nine years; I was formerly in the police stationed at Binda, in the neighbourhood of which place the prisoners reside; one of the prisoners was servant to me for nearly a year, Ellen Monks; there was a ball at Binda at Hall's public-house on the 26th December; I was taken there; I had not been to the house for some weeks before; about eight o'clock on the evening of the 26th I was walking in my paddock after tea and observed five people riding down the hill towards my place; three did not come to the place; I saw that two were females; the three who were mates branched off towards my fence, and I lost sight of them for a time; two females rode up towards the house; they were riding two bay horses; I observed them go into my house, and I still remained walking about the paddock; my wife was alone in the house; I was some twenty or thirty yards off; I went in and found Ellen Monks and Christina M'Kinnon; they were purchasing crinolines from my wife; we were laughing about crinolines when a tap came to the door; I went to it and six revolvers were pointed at me by three young men; there was a light in the house; each of the men said "bail up"; the girls heard what was said; I said "all right," and the three came in; Hall at once said, after putting his revolver on one side, "how do you do, Miss M'Kinnon; how do you do, Miss Monks;" I said to Hall "I suppose you are Ben Hall?" and he replied, "I am that gentleman;" I knew Gilbert before; they asked me how much money I had in the house, and Hall then went and searched the house; they took nothing away except money, and I cannot tell whether that was taken then or subsequently; they said I and my wife must go with them to the ball; I remonstrated, and Hall said it should be at his expense; Hall said, "let your wife put on a clean dress;" Hall told me to lock up the place, and I did so; we then went down to the ball; the bushrangers marched the four of us—the two girls, my wife, and me—to the next door, Hadfield's; Joseph Hadfield is his name; Hall asked me who lived there, and I informed him; he then told me to bring him out, and I did so; the whole five of us were then marched to Hall's public-house; when we got there we found a housefull; the bushrangers drove us into the house, and bailed up every one; I then saw Hall searching a good deal about the house; he then said "gentlemen and ladies, I won't hurt anyone here—fiddler, proceed;" the doors were all locked and the keys in the bushrangers' pockets; all went right for some hours; the third prisoner, Margaret Monks, was in the room; Hall told me that he would not have brought me if he had not heard it was dangerous to leave me outside; about two o'clock in the morning I proposed to one or two to rush the bushrangers, as I observed they were drinking; about three o'clock, in consequence of my proposal, Hall and Gilbert came towards me, and said, "stand you ——, I'll shoot you;" during the evening the girls were very intimate with the bushrangers, two of the girls, M'Kinnon and Ellen Monks; I saw Hall with his arm round Christina M'Kinnon, and pulling her clothes about; I saw Gilbert doing the same with Ellen Monks; they were kissing each other; at Hadfield's door I heard Hall say, speaking of Ellen Monks and Christina M'Kinnon, "I have had the pleasure of escorting these young ladies to the ball;" when the bushrangers threatened to shoot me I got out of the window, and, although they fired several shots, I escaped; I tried to get the bushrangers' horses, but could not manage it; I then went and lay down in the scrub about half-way between the public-house and my store; presently I saw the three bushrangers advancing towards my house, accompanied by the three prisoners; this was about five minutes after my escape; the three bushrangers were sitting on their horses; they were eight or nine yards from where I was lying when they passed; the girls were walking close to the bushrangers; I heard Hall say—and the girls could hear it—"I'll make the ——'s place pay for it; I'll burn his house to the ground;" one of the girls, Christina M'Kinnon, made answer, "Do it, Ben, it serves the —— right;" Ellen Monks, at the same time said, "do it, Ben, it serves him right;" the other girl, Margaret Monks, said, at the same time, "save poor Mrs. Morriss's clothes;" Gilbert answered her and said, "The —— has got lots of money in the bank, let him buy her more;" the whole six then went to my house and broke into it; meantime I gradually shifted closer to the house, through the scrub; I was not more than a dozen yards away then; there were two very heavy logs there; I showed the place to constable Pye; by the time I got to the logs the bushrangers had broken open the house, and five had got into the house, Dunn remaining on his horse outside; the girls had nothing in their hands when they went up to the house with the bushrangers; almost immediately I saw one or two candles lighted in the house; the windows and door were open, and I could occasionally distinguish the girls and bushrangers; I heard laughing and breaking open of boxes, &c.; the girls were skylarking; I saw the three girls coming out of the house just as the place was blazing up; two of the girls had very large bundles; I could smell the kerosene burning at this time; the two girls with bundles were Christina M'Kinnon and Ellen Monks; they first came out with their saddles, which they had left there, having turned their horses out in my paddock, and they then went back and brought out the bundles; Peggy Monks came to young Dunn, who was sitting on horseback, and stopped with him; the other two bushrangers came out almost immediately after the girls; in consequence of the great light, I began to get away lest I should be seen; the two girls with the bundles went along the fence a short distance and they then went through it and into the scrub; Hall and Gilbert followed them; they remained up in the scrub, away out of my sight, for a quarter of an hour, and then all four came back together to Dunn; they had no bundles with them then; as Hall jumped on his horse he said "that'll teach the —— not to interfere with us;" the remark was addressed to the other two bushrangers and to the girls; no reply was made; all three bushrangers rode away towards the public-house; two of the girls then lifted up their saddles and their skirts which had been left near the fence, and went the same road; my place was burnt down; I came into Goulburn to report it; when I came into Goulburn I mentioned the girl's names; I applied to Mr. Oakes, a magistrate, for a warrant, and he told me he hadn't time.

The three prisoners said, in reply to the Bench, that they had no questions to ask witness.

Joseph Hadfield deposed: I am a labouring man, and live at the Crookwell; I was poundkeeper at Binda in December last; I recollect the bushrangers being there on the 26th, and Morriss's store being burned down; I lived about a dozen yards from Morriss's; I recollect seeing Ellen Monks and M'Kinnon at Morriss's store when the bushrangers took me there; the bushrangers took us all to Hall's together; towards morning Ben Hall said something about burning down Morriss's house; they then left; the prisoners afterwards left, saying they would go for their saddles; no one was allowed to go, the bushrangers saying they would shoot any one who left; I did not take notice of the third prisoner; I spoke to Ellen Monks at Morriss's about the bushrangers; I asked her if those were her sweethearts; she said "yes," or "yes to be sure;" I did not see by whom Morriss's house was burned; I met prisoners coming down from there as I was going up; on Saturday following I found a pair of women's elastic-side boots forty or fifty yards from where Morriss's house stood, and close to the fence; I gave them to Mrs. Morriss; no one was present when I handed them to her, nor when I found them.

To the Bench: I was taken to Morriss's house about nine o'clock, and there first saw the prisoners; I had been in Morriss's about five minutes, when we all started off for the public-house; Mrs. Morriss was dressing herself, and we waited for her; previous to going to Hall the publican's, Hall the bushranger did not say in my hearing that he had had the pleasure of escorting the young ladies; the bushrangers said publicly at Hall's that they were going to burn Morriss's house.

To Mr. Gannon: It was about half an hour from the time the girls left till I met them coming back; Morriss' house is about a hundred yards from Hall's; the girls were carrying something; I cannot say what.

To Mr. Walsh: I cannot swear that either of the girls except Ellen Monks had any bundle when I met them coming back from Morriss'; I cannot say whether it might have been a riding-habit; we were about six or seven hours detained at Morriss'; I saw Ellen Monks dancing; I did not drink nor dance, nor did Morriss; I did not feel at all alarmed; I am an old soldier, and have been in the police with Morriss.

Mary Morriss deposed: I am wife of Edward Morriss, of Binda; I have known prisoners about a couple of years; Ellen Monks once lived with me; my husband's place was burned down on the morning of the 27th December; on the evening of the 26th I saw M'Kinnon and Ellen Monks at my place; they came about eight o'clock; they called for some crinolines; in about five minutes three men came in; I afterwards found out that they were Ben Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn; Hall went to where we kept the money, in a quart pot; we were then ordered to the public-house; Dunn went and called Hadfield out of his house, and we all went to the public-house; I cannot recollect whether Hadfield was taken to our house; while I was at the public-house I saw all three prisoners; I saw the bushrangers skylarking with M'Kinnon and Ellen Monks; Ben Hall was kissing Christina M'Kinnon, and Gilbert Ellen Monks; I heard Ben Hall say that he would burn down the —— dog's house, that he was the only dog in Binda who would take them; this was said before everybody, and in the presence of the prisoners; this was said to Morriss; the bushrangers went outside, and I heard shots fired; I begged of Hall not to burn our place down; he said it was all very fine, that he would burn the place down, and that he would blow out my brains, or those of any one else that went outside, except the two girls; Hall and Dunn went outside; I asked Gilbert to spare my clothes; he said he would; the three prisoners left two or three minutes after the bushrangers; I saw the girls talking to the bushrangers; I did not see which way they went; I saw a bit of a twinkling light at my place, and afterwards saw it burning; I left the public-house, and met the three girls coming down; I said, "Ellen, did they put out my clothes?" she said, "Yes;" the girls and the bushrangers left my place together; Hadfield gave me a pair of boots; it was not many days after the fire; they were part of my husband's goods.

To the Bench: My husband was not in the store when the bushrangers came up first; there was no tap at the door; they walked in; when the girls were coming from my place they had their saddles in their hands; I did not see that they had anything else.

To Mr. Walsh: When the bushrangers ordered us down to the publican's I changed my skirt; I did not hear the bushrangers say that they thought it a great honour to escort so many young ladies to the ball; I saw no one but the bushrangers kiss anyone; I danced with Dunn; Dunn asked me to dance with him; I refused; he said I must; after I saw prisoners carrying the saddles I never saw them again until they were in the lock-up.

Margaret Monks was then discharged, and the other two prisoners were committed to take their trial at the assizes.

Mr. Walsh applied for bail. Looking at the evidence, it was by no means certain that there would be a conviction. The only evidence bearing on the particular charge was that of the alleged conversation while going from the public-house to Morriss'; and this was after the bushrangers had avowed their intention to burn down the place, so that it could not be said that the prisoners had incited them to the commission of the offence.

The Bench reserved its decision on this question till Wednesday.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

ROBERTSON V. BLOXSOME.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Monday and lasted the whole of that and the two following days, was resumed and concluded.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

This was an action for trespass upon a pastoral run in the District of New England. The declaration contained the usual averments as to the entry by defendant's close, the scattering of plaintiff's sheep, &c. Damages were laid at £1000. There were pleas—first, of the general issue; secondly, that the land alleged to have been trespassed upon was not a part of the plaintiff's run; thirdly, that it was a part of the defendant's run; and, fourthly, that it was waste land of the Crown, of which plaintiff was, in violation of the Waste Lands' Occupation Acts, and of the orders made thereunder, in occupation without a license. Practically, however, the only issues contended were those raised upon the second and third pleas.

The plaintiff in this case was Mr. Robert Reid Cunninghame Robertson, and the defendant Mr. Oswald Bloxsome—the former a squatter, the latter well known as manager of the Loan Company. They held adjoining runs in the New England District, and the question in litigation between them was, as usual, one of disputed boundary. Each claimed to include within the limits of his run a piece of land containing an area of about 320 acres. There was the usual mass of conflicting evidence, which distinguishes cases of this kind, as to the sayings and doings of the litigants and of their respective agents, overseers, and servants, the feeding of sheep on particular spots, &c. Besides this class of evidence as to the question of possessory title (*i.e.*, priority of exclusive possession), there was, as is also usual, conflicting evidence relative to landmarks and boundaries—particularly as to the existence of an old road relied upon by defendant as his boundary. Maps were placed in evidence on both sides. Without such maps the bulk of the evidence would be wholly unintelligible. This evidence too, was almost exclusively of a character possessing no interest to any one but the parties concerned. A cross action had been brought by Bloxsome against Robertson in reference to this same piece of land, but had not yet come to trial. The squattages of the two litigants were very large, each running 40,000 sheep or more. The land which formed the subject of the present action was a mere nook as compared with the vast runs of the disputants, and although said to be useful for lambing purposes, was of comparatively small value. But plaintiff insisted upon possession of it as having formed from the first a part of his run, while the defendant claimed it in virtue of an alleged former settlement of boundary, by which it was included within his own squattage. He also insisted upon its possession as necessary to connect one part of his run with the other. The runs were both taken up in 1838. That of the plaintiff, called Wellington Vale, was taken up by plaintiff's brother—Mr. Arthur Wellesley Robertson—who had since gone to reside in Scotland, and had assumed the surname of Cunninghame. The defendant's run was called Rangers' Valley. Both runs were near the river Severn, and with the exception of the particular piece of land now in dispute they were on opposite sides of a range by which the waters were divided. On the defendant's side of the country they flowed directly towards the Severn, and on the plaintiff's side they flowed to the Wellington Vale Creek, which joined the same river lower down. The range where it bordered the disputed piece of land took some sharp bends enclosing the land in question, which was of a triangular shape. But although the land surrounding this piece of ground was sufficiently elevated to divide the waters, it was of no great height. The defendant's case was that there was no "range" here properly so called;—such, in fact, as would form a geographical feature in the country constituting a plain boundary. It was asserted, indeed, that it was almost a flat. But, as he also asserted, the land to the rear of this disputed piece (lying between it and the Severn) was so elevated and rugged that vehicles could not pass. Therefore, that as this elevated and rugged piece of country lay midway across the Rangers' Valley run, possession of the disputed triangular, and more level, piece of ground was necessary to connect the two parts of the run with each other. He insisted, therefore, that his proper boundary was a marked tree line crossing from one point of the range, where it diverged, to an opposite point, and taking in the disputed 320 acres—forming, in fact, the base of the triangle. It was along this line that the old road was said to have existed, Mr. Hugh Gordon having first gone that way in 1839, when he was proceeding to form the adjacent run of Strathbogie. The plaintiff's case was, that the water-shed was the dividing line between the two runs, wherever the range was not easily discernible. This would cast the whole of the triangular piece of 320 acres into the Wellington Vale run. A decision to that effect had been pronounced by Commissioner M'Donald, in 1840 or 1841, but it was repudiated by the defendant. Some descriptions by the latter were also relied upon as showing that he regarded the summits of the range and the watershed as his boundary. But it was contended that this did not amount to any such admission, especially when coupled, as it was, with a mass of evidence of prior exclusive possession. A large proportion of the evidence had been taken *de bene esse*, and was read from the Commissioners' returns; but there were also many witnesses examined *viva voce*. The evidence of actual possession of the disputed ground was strongest in favour of the defendant, but it was contended that this was not legal and exclusive possession, but a mere succession of trespasses. Strong reliance was placed upon the defendant's admissions and upon the adverse decision of the Crown Lands Commissioner, when the matter was referred to him. The non occupation of the disputed land for some years was also accounted for, upon the ground that the sheep on Wellington Vale Station were catarrhed, and that they were for that reason kept back from the outer lines of the station.

His Honor having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £50.

The Judges have made the following arrangements for the dispatch of business on the first four days of the approaching term:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th February, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise will take demurrers and special cases; Mr. Justice Milford sitting in Insolvency and Equity. The Court will sit on Tuesday, as usual, at 11 o'clock. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of March, motions for rules nisi for new trials, and afterwards new trial motions, will be heard by the three Judges.

ALFRED STEPHEN.
SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD.

23rd February.

METROPOLITAN GENERAL SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Judge Cheeke.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Jabez Knight was indicted for feloniously stealing a coin and £6, the property of James Kelly, on the 5th February instant. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Augusta Edwards was indicted for stealing a gold watch and two chains, on the 21st December last, the property of Isaiah Rowland. Verdict, guilty. Recommended to mercy. Remanded for sentence. Counsel for prisoner, Mr. Windeyer, attorney, Mr. M'Guire.

William Marshall was indicted for stealing from the person of one William Beddington, on the 18th December last, a silver watch and chain. A second count charged the prisoner with receiving the same knowing it to be stolen. Verdict, guilty of receiving the property, knowing the same to be stolen. Remanded for sentence.

John Smyth was indicted for stealing, in gold, notes, and silver, to the amount of £3 0s. 4d., on the 2nd February last, at Canterbury, the property of one Jetleff Reiner. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

John Veaney was indicted for stealing a watch and chain and £12 in money, on the 20th January last, the property of Malcolm M'Neill. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

On motion by Mr. Milford, an attachment was granted against Simon Griffiths, he not having lodged a schedule showing his liabilities and assets, pursuant to the direction in the order absolute for the sequestration of his estate; but the attachment is not to be issued for one week, to give insolvent a further opportunity of lodging his schedule.

Mr. Salomons, for a creditor in the estate of John Davidson, moved that insolvent be attached for disobeying an order of the Court for the payment of £7 a month towards the satisfaction of his debts. Insolvent was examined. It appeared that he has paid £159 under the order; but that in consequence of a direct reduction of his salary, as well as of an indirect reduction under the Civil Service Act, he is no longer able to pay £7 each month; but he consented to pay £7 on the 1st of the next month, and £4 on the 1st of each succeeding month. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner declined either to make an order for an attachment or to grant any costs of the application; but he directed an order to be drawn up modifying the previous order according to the proposal now made. His Honor intimated that as a matter of practice the application ought to have been made, if at all, by the official assignee, as trustee for the creditors, and not by an individual creditor.

Mr. Darley, of counsel for a creditor in the estate of Thomas B. Wareham, moved for an order directing the insolvent to make a monthly payment out of his salary toward the satisfaction of his debts. Insolvent said he was enabled, through the kindness of his employer, to offer this day 5s. in the pound to the creditors who have proved, in addition to 3s. 6d. already paid to them. He also consented to pay £6, costs of this application. Mr. Darley's client acceded to these terms, and his Honor granted insolvent a month within which to pay the costs.

In the matter of the estate of Lotze and Larnach, and the estate of Philip Snape in re the Bank of New South Wales, the Chief Commissioner gave written judgments.

SCHEDULES FILED.

David Bell, of Sydney, late of Bingelly. Liabilities, £1298 2s. 1d. Assets, £470.

David Winton, of Gundagai. Liabilities (£2070 10s. 5d. secured), £3024 2s. 4d. Assets (£850 available for unsecured creditors), £2921 10s.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 24.—Joseph Sutton, Peter Klees, third. George Turner, Jeremiah Hassell, John Westaway, Richard Brown, single. Percival S. F. Stephen, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Levey, Pinhey, and Murphy.

Thirteen prisoners were brought before the Court. Two were discharged and four were remanded.

Joseph Wilkinson and Samuel Pennell were brought before the Court by warrants, to answer charges of wife-desertion. In each case an offer was made, which the wife accepted, and which their worships made an order of Court.

John Lasham was found guilty of having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Charles Bovis, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Dunbar was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days. Neil Johnston, to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days; and Mary Delaney and Elizabeth M'Gee, to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for riotous conduct in public places.

On the summons paper were thirty-nine cases, two of which were dismissed, six were postponed, twelve were withdrawn, and one was struck out. Mary Lynam was fined 10s. for having in a public place made use of words calculated to cause a breach of the peace; William N. Gorman was fined 20s. for obstructing a footway with show goods; three persons were fined 20s. each for allowing the contents of waterclosets to soak out; seven defendants were ordered to pay sums ranging from 1s. to 10s. for violations of the by-laws regulating vehicles plying for hire; three persons were fined 5s. each and two 2s. 6d. each for offences against the Police Act (allowing animals to stray and driving on the footway), on the prosecution by the Inspector of Nuisances for the Glebe and Redfern Municipalities; in Horton v. Barker and Gould v. Hegney, for assaults, the defendants were each fined 20s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. S. H. Pearce and Mr. T. Lowry.

Daniel Brien and Francis Barran were brought before the Court for fighting, in Albert-street. Brien was discharged; Barran committed to gaol for fourteen days.

Thomas Roberts, a seaman, convicted of unlawfully absenting himself from duty on board the ship Lloyd Rayner, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol.

William Murphy, having used threatening language towards Martin Maloney, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default to be imprisoned for one month.

George Roberts, fined 40s., for indecent exposure in the Domain.

Thomas Noonan, a seaman, was charged with assaulting water police constable O'Flaherty, whilst in the execution of his duty he was arresting a man for fighting in Albert-street. Noonan struck the constable three blows in the face. Sentenced to one month's hard labour in gaol.

There were four cases on the summons list, two of which were dismissed. Mary Ann Haywood, for using abusive words towards Mary Somers, fined 40s., with costs. In Cook v. Rolfe, plaintiff seeking to recover a balance of wages, 12s., for services as a labourer in defendant's employ, the Bench ordered payment of 11s. 3d., with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions.—Brooks and another v. Richardson and others, part heard; Norton and others v. Hughes, hearing.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Taylor v. Minehan, minutes; Murphy v. Bath, to settle commission.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Young Horses.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pianofortes, Violins, Concertinas, Music Books, Household Furniture, Glassware, China, Platedware, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Iron Tiles, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Ironmongery, White Lead, Mixed Paint.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Sugars, Dates, Oilmen's Stores, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—On Macnamara's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Surplus Stores and Emigrant Fittings.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Basketware, Patent Liquid Sheathing, Iron Pots, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, Hats, Navy Canvas.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. R. J. MACKENZIE.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Wood; at their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Farm and Dairy Produce.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At 68, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Patent Sewing Machine.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—On premises of Mr. Jennings, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Kerosene Lamps.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MR. H. R. REID.—At his Stores, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides; at 11 o'clock, Maize.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Fruit.

MESSRS. NEWELL AND WALLIS.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry; at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT.—At 79, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer, Fixtures, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BROTHER.—At the petty sessions for the Newbury Division of Berks, a young man named Jesse Oakley, twenty-one years of age, was charged with having on the 12th of December, at the parish of Chiveley, feloniously with a table knife cut the throat of Isaac Oakley, his brother, about nine years of age, with intent to kill him. The prisoner left his home on Monday morning for the supposed purpose of taking his younger brother to school, and he was seen to drag him across a field in the direction of a chalk pit. A few hours afterwards the prisoner saw his mother, and told her brother Isaac was in the pit because he would not go to school. She went to the pit and found his throat was bleeding profusely, and she therefore carried him home. Mr. W. J. Wood, surgeon, was sent for, and on examining the boy found that there was a wound three inches in length in his throat, and that the windpipe was partly divided. He sewed up the wound, and the boy went on favourably; but he is not out of danger. The injured boy, as well as he could speak, said it was the prisoner who cut his throat; and it was proved that on the previous morning the prisoner sharpened his father's table-knife, which had not been found since.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF LEAVES.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from M. Gueymard, on the question whether the leaves of trees are good for manure, which he answers in the affirmative, because forest trees as well as copse wood receive no other manure but the leaves that fall and rot on the spot, and if these leaves were removed every year vegetation would diminish considerably in the forest. To ascertain what may be the proportion of active elements for manure in the leaves of trees and vegetables in general, M. Gueymard took 100gms. of leaves in a dry state, and, after incineration, ascertained by analysis the composition of the residue, arranging the numbers thus found in a table. From his researches it appears that the dead leaves of the potato plant, if spread out in successive layers, alternating with stable manure, and left to ferment so, will make a very powerful manure. Leaves of any kind should never be incinerated for the purpose of using the ashes for manure, since thereby all the soluble salts would be set at liberty and carried off by the first rains. Leaves and similar vegetable substances are slow of decomposition, and, therefore, when used for manure, render the soil bibulous and open to the action of air and water; the roots of the plant grow and spread with ease, and even the worst soil improves. For corn of all kinds those residues of plants should be selected as yield the largest quantity of phosphates.—*Galignani.*

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

TIME TABLE FROM AND AFTER 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	Distance	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*+5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional) p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 21	p.m. 12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	3	6 46	8 53	..	10 26	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 32	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 38	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
	Homebush	8	7 5	9 6	..	10 42	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 26	2 40	5 26
	Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 48	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
	Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 54	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 56	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line	Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 43	11 0	12 41	2 45	..	5 48	..	7 45	12 30	2 18	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 8	..	..	12 56	2 38	10 20	..	6 20
	South Creek	29	..	..	10 25	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	1 20	2 58	10 40	..	6 40
	Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 40	..	..	1 35	3 8	10 50	..	6 50
Richmond Line	Blacktown Departure	—	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	2 40	10 22	..	6 22
	Riverstone	28	..	..	10 47	..	..	..	..	6 52	..	..	..	3 22	11 4	..	7 4
	Mulgrave	32	..	..	11 11	..	..	..	..	7 16	..	..	..	3 46	11 28	..	7 28
	Windsor	34	..	..	11 23	..	..	..	..	7 28	..	..	..	3 58	11 40	..	7 40
	Richmond	37	..	..	11 41	..	..	..	..	7 46	..	..	..	4 16	11 58	..	7 58
Great Southern Line	Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 45	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
	Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
	Campbelltown	34	8 56	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
	Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 45	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
	Picton	53	9 55	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

*+5: On Saturdays this Train will not run beyond Burwood.

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	Distance	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	*+6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday Trains (Additional) p.m.	Saturday Trains (Additional) p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line	Picton	—	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 46	8 26	4 30	..
	Campbelltown	19	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
	Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 28	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
	Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Richmond Line	Richmond	—	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	..	3 30	..	..	..	..	11 45	7 25	3 30	..
	Windsor	3	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	..	3 48	..	..	..	..	12 3	7 43	3 48	..
	Mulgrave	5	..	..	7 0	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Riverstone	9	..	..	7 24	..	..	..	..	4 24	..	..	..	..	12 39	8 19	4 24	..
	Blacktown Arrivals	16	..	..	8 10	..	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..	1 20	9 0	5 3	..
Great Western Line	Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
	South Creek	5	3 20	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
	Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
	Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 38	..	11 15	2 0	3 0	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Great Southern Line	Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 19	2 4	3 4	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 32	5 31	6 19
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep	—	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 21	2 5	3 5	5 36	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
	Haslem Creek	42	..	8 8	..	..	11 29	..	3 12	5 43	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 46	..	6 27
	Homebush	45	..	8 17	..	9 10	11 37	..	3 19	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	..	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
	Burwood	46	..	8 22	9 5	9 14	11 41	2 20	3 23	5 56	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
	Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 45	2 26	3 27	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
	Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 51	2 32	3 33	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 39	2 25	10 11	6 10	6 48
	Newtown	51	..	8 38	..	9 27	11 57	2 37	3 37	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
	Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 35	12 5	2 43	3 47	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 25	7 0

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate Stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

THE "MONITEUR" AND LORD PALMERSTON'S ROMSEY SPEECH.—Some sensation has been caused in Paris by the publication in the *Moniteur* of Lord Palmerston's speech at Romsey, on the blessings of a free Press. The *Temps* says:—"How is it the *Moniteur* flings this toast at its readers' heads without the necessary reserves or explanations? Has our official contemporary been converted to Lord Palmerston's views on the Press? Does it really consider the Press as the mainstay of civil and religious liberty, and that without a free Press liberty is but an illusion and a dream? Or else does our contemporary entertain such contempt for the public; does it consider it so stupefied (*abruti*) as to suppose that some inner chord will not vibrate in response to that praise of the freedom of the Press? Does the *Moniteur* suppose that the French public have lost their faculty of judging and comparing that faculty which distinguishes man from the brute creation, to the extent of not indulging in a little self-reflection when such doctrines are laid before them, unaccompanied by any protest whatsoever by the official journal? The *Moniteur* should have remarked that Lord Palmerston did not speak exclusively of England; he did not say that England enjoyed the freedom of the press, because at a remote period she had had the good fortune of being conquered by the Normans. No, he spoke in general terms, and meant to lay down a principle applicable to every country without any exception. His profession of faith is therefore an implied but radical criticism of the state of things which prevails amongst us. Now, Lord Palmerston is either right or wrong; his criticism is just or it is unfounded. If it be just, why has the *Moniteur* published it; if it be unfounded, why has it not refuted it?"

LOOKING AHEAD.—Harry: "I wish I were you, aunt!" Aunt: "Why?" Harry: "Because I should have such a jolly chap for a nephew. Wouldn't I give him a lot o' things next Christmas!"

A report that the Shenandoah, Lieutenant Waddell, has been lost on the Desert Islands, in the vicinity of Madeira, is discredited by the Confederate agents in England. When last heard of she was at sea, and far from the Desert.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

£2200 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of BENJAMIN HALL and JOHN GILBERT, and for INFORMATION leading to their CAPTURE.—Whereas, by notice dated the 26th October, 1863, a Reward of £2000 was offered for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the above named offenders, as also a reward of £100 for such information as would lead to the conviction of any person or persons for harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed Benjamin Hall and John Gilbert: Notice is hereby given, that instead of the reward of £2000 for the double apprehension of both these criminals, a reward of £500 will be paid for the arrest of the said Benjamin Hall, and £500 for the arrest of the said John Gilbert, and a reward of £500 for such information as may lead to the capture of either of them, or £1000, if, on such information, they are both taken.

It is to be understood that the person or persons performing the above duty, whether policemen or not, shall receive the reward, and it will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

£1100 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of DANIEL MORGAN, and for INFORMATION leading to his CAPTURE.—Whereas, by notice dated the 27th June, 1864, a Reward of £1000 was offered for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the abovenamed offender, as also a reward of £100 for such information as would lead to the conviction of any person or persons for harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed Daniel Morgan: Notice is hereby given, that of the above reward of £1000, the sum of £500 will be paid for the arrest of the said Daniel Morgan, and £500 for such information as may lead to his capture.

These rewards will be paid direct to the persons performing the required duties, whether policemen or not, and will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1865.

MURDER.—£750 REWARD for the APPREHENSION of JOHN DUNN, and for INFORMATION leading to his CAPTURE.—Whereas, by a notice dated 22nd November, 1864, a Reward of £250 was offered for such information or assistance as would be instrumental in effecting the capture of John Dunn, who was then charged with aiding and abetting in the murder of Edmund Parry, sergeant of police, near Jugiong. And whereas, at an inquest held at Collector, on the 28th ultimo, on the body of the late Samuel Nelson, police constable, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against the said John Dunn. It is hereby notified that instead of the reward before offered, a sum of £375 will be paid for such information or assistance as may be instrumental in effecting the arrest of the said John Dunn; and also a reward of £375 to any person or persons who may effect the capture of the said John Dunn. And all parties are hereby cautioned that by harbouring, assisting, or maintaining the abovenamed offender, they will make themselves accessories to the crime of murder, and be liable to prosecution accordingly.

It is to be understood that in every case the reward will go to the person or persons performing the required service, whether policemen or not, and will not go into any police fund.

CHARLES COWPER.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.
21, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September, 1864.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the names of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.

By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
Capital subscribed .... £2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up	£390,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pound)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.

Fire premiums	£580,000
Life premiums	210,000
Interest on investment	160,000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for *Fire* and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from

A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Secretary to Local Board.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE Company Limited. Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864." Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £60,000. Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq. | R. G. Massie, Esq.
Charles Parbury, Esq. | John Todd, Esq.

The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates.

Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.—In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors, held on the 15th day of December, 1863, the directors hereby give notice, that the tenth call of one pound per share will be payable at the places mentioned below, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March next:—

Auckland ....At the Bank of New Zealand.
Taranaki .... " "
Napier .... " "
Wellington .... " "
Wanganui .... " "
Nelson .... " "
Picton .... " "
Blenheim .... " "
Christchurch .... " "
Lyttelton .... " "
Dunedin .... " "
Invercargill .... " "
Riverton .... " "
Sydney..........At the Oriental Bank Corporation Office.
London..At the Bank of New Zealand, 50, Old Broad-street.

D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.
Bank of New Zealand,
Auckland, November 30, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 13th

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for Sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, and Hides consigned to them for Sale or Shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October, 1864.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO. have removed from 90, Clarence-street, to 55, Pitt-street, near Exchange.

CARTES DE VISITE, artistically coloured, two 5s., four 10s. SCHRODER, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE—two 5s.; four 7s. 6d.; six, 10s.; twelve, 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st., Sydney.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.—In conformity with a Writ of Election, dated 15th instant, issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and addressed to me, I do hereby give notice that a public meeting of the electors of the above-named electoral district will be held at Ashfield, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, for the nomination and election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in the place of JOHN LUCAS, Esq., whose seat has been declared vacant.

In the event of this election being contested, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at the following places, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock p.m.:—

Ashfield—Hustings
Burwood—Powell, grocer
Botany Cross Roads—Shop next Half-way House
Canterbury—Post-office
Cook's River Dam—Mr. Bennett's, Temperance House
Five Dock—Post-office
Rocky Point Road—At Wilson's, Captain Cook Inn
Petersham—House opposite Balmain Road
Randwick—Municipal Chambers
St. Peter's—At Thomas Macky's, butcher
South Head—Leftwiche's Hotel
Wynyard-square, Sydney—Town Hall
Waterloo Estate—Municipal Chambers
Waverley—Municipal Chambers.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,
Returning-officer for the Electoral District of Canterbury.

PEMELL FOR CANTERBURY.

ASHFIELD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Smith, chairman	Mr. James Moore
J. Woods	A. Smith
William Pigg	John File
John Holer	William Henson
Robert Duggan	William Amner
William Sell	Thomas Wild
William Freshwater	James W. West
James Duggan	Thomas Perrott
Joseph Freshwater	W. Window
George Martin	G. W. Balmer
John Sell	Norton West
William Knight	Samuel Pritchard
William Pigg, jun.	Adolphus Powell.
William Duggan	

FIVE-DOCK COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. Millett, chairman	Mr. Edward Jones
B. Plashett Rodd	Robert Ferris
David Michel	Daniel M'Govern
James Ferris	Charles Bailey
Henry Amor	Thomas Denham
William Glover	Michael Mahoney
James Donaldson	John Gough
John Donaldson	Henry Hemming
William Brown	John Sucking
James Winfield	Michael Hayes.
Frederick May	

BURWOOD COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomas J. Macdona	Mr. Michael Casey
William Drynan	— Bell
Joseph Denham	R. Bridle
William Walker	Joseph Bagust
Robert Hynard	William Nash
John M'Kellar	George Rowley
John Linden	Alexander Price
G. F. Baxter	Charles Townsend
Simon M'Kenzie	William George Potter
Charles J. Morgan	Frederick Battle
G. S. Potter	Francis Laurigan
Charles Binnington	Robert Good.

WAVERLEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Birrell, chairman	James Rowe
Walter Smith	Alexander Gray
James Cherry	James Whalan
John Davis	Alexander Urquhart
Thomas Lister	Edward Powell
William Thomas	Thomas Barnes
Robert Dawson	John Williams
William Spring	Edward Weekes
James Smith	Daniel Dunn
John Sands	James Goods
David Price	Thomas Platt
William Hezlett	Frederick M'Donald

RANDWICK COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Dawson, chairman	Mr. William Norwood
William Taylor	Manning Harvey
David Fenton	John M'Grath
Thomas Maher	Jacob Kohn
Michael Hogan	James Dunn
John Hogan	Andrew Byrne
Philip Simon	James Hickey
Michael Doyle	George Napper

ST. PETER'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. J. Bown, chairman	Mr. Arthur Campbell
Thomas Chalder	Richard Teasdale
James Turner	George Sutherland
John Cashman	Christian Bloom
Samuel Pritchard	Richard Cousens
Nicholas Trengrouse	John Cook
Duncan Campbell	Henry Booth
James Edwards	James King
Thomas Holley	David Wildman
John Card	William Brown
G. W. Balmer	Edward Smith
John Bradshaw	James Speechlery
William Bradshaw	Joseph Bell
William Dawes	Christian Yuhl.
John Walker	

WATERLOO RETREAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. Moon, chairman	Robert Ellison
John Giddes	Robert Spence
William Wilson	James Collins
J. Burton	J. Moon
T. Walsh	J. Lewis
J. Abbott	T. Kirk
J. Hales	R. Stewart
W. Sharp	W. Larbalster
Jeremiah Baker	T. Parker
J. Williams	J. Smith
W. Gilbert	F. Long
J. Gilbert	W. Hills.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—MR. J. G. WALLER, Wynyard-square.—SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of Canterbury, respectfully request that, in the event of Mr. Lucas declining to sit for this electorate, you will allow yourself to be nominated a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat. Should you comply with our request, we pledge ourself to use all our influence to secure your return as our representative.

William Bland	Duncan M'Lennon
Michael Gannon	James Duffin
George Rose	William Wells
Patrick Sherlock	Peter Corcoran
Thomas Grogan	J. Perry
Henry Drake	P. M'Grath
George Stabler	Samuel Shaw
W. H. Ireland	William Soper
Alfred Bradford	W. King
J. Reardon	

And 870 other signatures.

To Dr. Bland, &c., &c.

Gentlemen,—I accept with great pleasure your numerously and respectably signed requisition.

It is unnecessary here for me to enter into a detail of my political principles—they are well known to you; and I shall therefore content myself with merely observing that, if you place me in the honourable position to which I aspire, and which you have requested me to occupy, I will endeavour to serve you faithfully and honestly, and with a view to the advancement of the best interests of our common country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. WALLER.
11th February, 1865.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY, — VOTE for WALLER, to whom 1000 Electors have signed a requisition, and let it not be said hereafter that your pledges were unfulfilled.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY, — VOTE for WALLER, and not for the Candidate whom an Electioneering Clique has forced upon your attention, and who has already been tried and found wanting.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY, — VOTE for WALLER, the advocate of Free Trade, which cheapens all the necessaries of life.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY, — VOTE for WALLER, the advocate of Equal Laws for all classes, both political and religious.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY, — VOTE for WALLER, who advocates the extension of Education throughout the colony, as the best means for the future of suppressing crime in the interior.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY,—VOTE for WALLER, who advocates an improved system of police as indispensable to the suppression of robbery and violence in the interior.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY,—VOTE for WALLER, and good roads, with the extension of our railway lines.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY,—VOTE for WALLER, who will advocate a just assessment of the pastoral lands, that they may contribute their fair share towards paying the expenses of the colony.

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.
—Thirty-fourth List.
Per W. S., Armidale:—

James Taylor	£1 0 0
Mrs. Taylor	1 0 0
A. M'Donald	0 10 0
Charles Elms	0 5 0
Thomas Rull	0 5 0
John Doring	0 10 0
Alfred Hawkins	0 5 0
Cornelius Ryan	0 5 0
John S. Timmins	0 5 0
Charles Yates	0 5 0
Ann Edgar	0 2 6
Charles Kettle	0 5 0
A Friend	0 5 3

W. R. PIDDINGTON, JOHN CALDWELL, J. V. GORMAN, } Treasurers.
W. HANSON, Hon. Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as boot and shoe importers and makers, wholesale and retail, under the style of DAVEY and HUNTER, declare the partnership DISSOLVED from this date, by mutual consent. The business in George-street will be conducted by W. E. DAVEY, on his own account. The wholesale business in Clarence-street will be conducted by A. HUNTER, on his own account. All debts due by the late firm will be paid by A. Hunter. Dated 20th February, 1865.

W. E. DAVEY,
ALEXANDER HUNTER.
Witness—H. BOND GARRETT, solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales during the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a certain Company, established in Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of "The Pastoral Loan and Agency Company of Australia," for the purpose of lending money upon the security of stations, or runs, blocks of country, or leases or licenses of or for any such; lands, tenements, hereditaments, sheep, cattle, horses, and other live stock; wool, tallow, and dead stock in any of the Australasian colonies or elsewhere soever, or on any other pastoral or other securities; of purchasing, holding, carrying on, and selling and disposing of any such property; of obtaining loans with or without security, and making other financial arrangements for any such purposes, and of carrying on all kinds of mercantile, and agency, and banking operations in connection with the same; and the establishment of agencies or branches, or connexions in relation to the said business in any part of the British dominions and elsewhere, and of doing and transacting all such matters and things as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement of the said Company; and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said Company, and of its members, officers, and servants; to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said Company, when incorporated, to sue and be sued, and for other purposes in the said Bill expressed.

Dated this first day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors for the said Bill.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith, &c.

To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of JOHN BARBER, late of Goulburn, in the colony of New South Wales, lemonade manufacturer, deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to us, in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said JOHN BARBER departed this life, on or about the eighth day of February instant, intestate, leaving, at the time of his death, goods and credits in the said colony. We hereby peremptorily cite you to appear, either personally or by your respective proctors, before our said Court, at our Court House, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of March next, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods and credits of the said John Barber, deceased, or shew cause (if you know any) why the same should not be committed to ELIZA FRANCES TAGGART, of Sydney, in the said colony, widow, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this thirteenth day of February, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign, A.D. 1865.

(L. S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

JAMES GREER, proctor for the said Eliza Frances Taggart, No. 1, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

GEORGE WHITFIELD, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26th Victoria, No. 12, section 29, intituled "An Act to amend the law of property, and further to relieve trustees," notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against or upon the estate of GEORGE WHITFIELD, late of King-street West, in the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, gunmaker, who died on the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intestate, and letters of administration of whose estate and effects were granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, on the ninth day of January now last, to WILLIAM JOHN WHITFIELD, of King-street West, Sydney aforesaid, yeoman, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands to the said administrator on or before the thirtieth day of September now next, at his residence, King-street West, Sydney aforesaid. And notice is hereby given, that after the said thirtieth day of September, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George Whitfield, deceased, amongst the parties legally entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said administrator, may then have notice. And the said administrator will not be answerable or liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this twenty-third day of February, 1865.

(Signed) W. J. WHITFIELD,
Above-named administrator.

Signed by the said William John Whitfield, in the presence of J. FRED. FITZHARDINGE, solicitor, Sydney, clerk to W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE, 115, King-street East, Sydney, proctor for the said Administrator.

TO PATRICK TIGHE.—The undersigned begs very respectfully to return her best thanks to Mr. PATRICK TIGHE for the many favours rendered her during the death of her late husband Patrick Williams, and prays for the welfare of himself and family.

MARY WILLIAMS.

ASTROLOGY.—Mr. C. EDWARDS, 352, George-street, between King and Hunter streets, can be consulted from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Nativities cast. Horary questions answered, &c. Terms moderate.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, late Surgeon to the Belle Vue Hospital, New York (U. S.), may be consulted on all nervous complaints and prostration of the system.

Dr. VAN HEEKEREN is daily in attendance from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at his residence, 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and Prostration of the System. Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, having had many years' practical experience in the treatment of the various disorders of the nervous system, &c., in either sex, may be consulted personally, or by letter, at their surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

Dr. PERRY and CO. are at home for consultation from 9 to 3, and from 5 to 9. All letters must be accompanied with fee of £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Confidence. The most implicit reliance may be placed on these remedies. No invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve the pain or completely cure the disease. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

THERMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF VICHY.—PROPERTY OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in the Australian colonies for the sale of the "Eau de Vichy," will be prepared to supply the same.

The use of the natural mineral waters of Vichy has become now universal. The renovating action of these waters is not only shown in diseases of the digestive organs, but also in all the chronic diseases of the abdominal organs. These waters can also be effectively used by persons in good health—their use often prevents uneasiness of the stomach—especially after meals.

HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

☞ First shipment per Asie, daily expected.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS, by Dr. EDWARD B. BOWMAN, M.D., M.R.C.S. England; Licentiate in Midwifery, Fellow of the Royal Medico-chirurgical Societies of London and Edinburgh, Fellow of the London Medical Society, Member of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association of England, Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.; formerly Resident Surgeon to the Lying-in and Lock Hospitals, and President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. Quacks and Quackeries, price 1s, by post 1s 6d.

Now ready,

Quackeries in Secret Diseases; price 2s, by post 2s 6d. To be had at Dr. BOWMAN'S, 1, Phillip-street, King-street.

Consultations—Mornings, 9 to 2; evenings, 6 to 8. By letter, fee £1. Visits by arrangement.

CLEARING-OUT SALE. To Clergymen, Superintendents of Schools, Tract Distributors, and others.

S. GOOLD is now disposing of his entire STOCK OF BOOKS, TRACTS, AND STATIONERY at greatly REDUCED PRICES, as the whole must be cleared out by the 25th March next.

M'Duff's works
Guthrie's ditto
Winslow's ditto
Family Prayer Books
Tracts, in great variety
Children's books.

As all must be disposed of, an early inspection is solicited.

S. GOOLD, 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.

NOW READY, SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1865. Price, 12s. 6d. JOHN SANDS, publisher, George-street.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for HIRE or for SALE, payable by instalments. PALING'S, 83, Wynyard-square.

NEW GALVANIC and MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS.—Pulvermacher's galvanic chain Bands, for cure of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., without shock or pain, 7s. 6d. to 25s each.

Galvanic Coil Apparatus, with medical appliances, £5
Magnetic Machines, with medical apparatus, £5 10s.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE PREVIOUS TO TAKING STOCK.
1000 MOHAIR DRESSES to be cleared out at 4s 9d, worth 10s 6d.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
700 FRENCH GRENADINE DRESSES to be cleared out at 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to stock taking. The whole of the SUMMER STOCK to be cleared out.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

600 FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS to be cleared out at 6s 9d the dress, worth 12s 6d.

All SUMMER and FANCY GOODS in every department have been reduced regardless of cost.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

350 PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES, reduced to 4s 6d, worth 8s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE, previous to taking Stock.
1000 MOHAIR DRESSES to be cleared out at 4s 9d, worth 10s 6d.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
700 FRENCH GRENADINE DRESSES to be cleared out at 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE, previous to stock taking. The whole of the SUMMER STOCK to be cleared out.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

600 FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS to be cleared out at 6s 9d the dress, worth 12s 6d.

All SUMMER and FANCY GOODS in every department have been reduced regardless of cost.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

350 PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES, reduced to 4s 6d, worth 8s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
1000 MOHAIR DRESSES to be cleared out at 4s 9d, worth 10s 6d.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
700 FRENCH GRENADINE DRESSES to be cleared out at 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to stock taking. The whole of the SUMMER STOCK to be cleared out.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

600 FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS to be cleared out at 6s 9d the dress, worth 12s 6d.

All SUMMER and FANCY GOODS in every department have been reduced regardless of cost.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

300 PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES, reduced to 4s 6d, worth 8s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
1000 MOHAIR DRESSES to be cleared out at 4s 9d, worth 10s 6d.

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE previous to taking Stock.
700 FRENCH GRENADINE DRESSES to be cleared out at 6s 9d, worth 12s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

ANNUAL SALE of SUMMER DRAPERY.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. respectfully notify to their friends, customers, and the public generally of New South Wales that, in accordance with their usual custom of terminating each season with a Sale of all Goods of a seasonable class, they have for this Sale, commencing February 1st, 1865, made such reductions as will meet the anticipations of their friends, as well as effect—what is desired by them—a complete clearance of the whole of their SUMMER STOCK.

This they have found to answer the interest of both buyer and seller, as being preferable to holding any surplus stock over for the next season.

Amongst the Reduced Lots the following are noticeable.—

SUMMER DRESS GOODS	Reduced 25 per cent.
PRINTED MUSLINS	Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER QUILTS	Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER MANTLES	Reduced 33 per cent.
SUMMER SHAWLS	Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER TWEEDS	Reduced 25 per cent.
MUSLIN CURTAINS	Reduced 25 per cent.
SILKS, BLACK and COLOURED	Reduced 25 per cent.
SEWED MUSLIN GOODS	Reduced 30 per cent.
LACE CURTAINS	Reduced 20 per cent.
GRENADINE SHAWLS	Reduced 30 per cent.

The above reductions apply to all classes of Summer Goods.

FRENCH MUSLIN DRESSES, 5s. 9d.
GRENADINE MANTLES, 5s. 9d., trimmed
PURE WHITE LLAMA BURNOUS MANTLES, all wool, 15s. 6d.
CAMLET and MOHAIR DRESSES, 12 yards, 6s. 9d.
12-4 TOILET QUILTS, 3 yards long, 12s. 9d.
11-4 TOILET QUILTS, 2½ yards long, 10s. 9d.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street,
conducted by
FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

JOHN THOMPSON begs to inform the numerous patrons of DENISON HOUSE, and the LADIES of SYDNEY and COUNTRY, that the NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, is now being CARRIED ON, and will be CONTINUED throughout the MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

The WHOLE OF THE SUMMER STOCK now remaining IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR SALE, AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE, and make room for AUTUMN NOVELTIES expected NEXT MONTH.

Catalogues of the departments to be had on application or sent by post gratis.

Doors open at half-past 9, close at half-past 5.

All parcels will be delivered the following morning unless especially requested on the day purchased, when they will be delivered at once.

Denison House.

DENISON HOUSE,
George-street,
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales,
Conducted by FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In order to clear out the whole of the extensive and superior stock of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing, Hats, and Mercery, a great reduction has been made in the prices.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for securing first-class Clothing at extremely low prices.

The NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE is now on, and will continue during this month with the view of disposing of all the Summer Stock.

The attention of Gentlemen is respectfully solicited to this sale.

JOHN THOMPSON, Denison House, George-street.

NEW DESIGNS IN FLOOR CLOTHS, JUST LANDED, FOR HALL, STAIRS, AND ROOMS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM, and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

BEDDING made of the best materials.—
Horsehair mattresses
Fibre ditto
Flax ditto
Palliasses
English feather pillows.
W. REASON, manufacturer, 7, Bridge-street.

GOSNELL'S PERFUMERY and Brushware, at reduced prices. The Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE.—All goods sold for cash only, newest and cheapest goods in Sydney:—
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
4 cases French merinos, black and coloured, 2s 6½d
1 case ladies' tweeds for dresses, 7½d, worth 1s
2 cases checked winseys, 8½d, worth 10½d
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
3 cases checked crimean flannels, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case plain flannels, royal, skys, pinks, &c., 1s 11d
2 bales felt drugget, 1½ yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d
1 bale brussels carpet, 3s 6d, worth 4s 9d
1 case Hoyle's best prints, yard wide, 9½d
2 cases ginghams, yard wide, 8½d
4 cases striped winsey skirting, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
2 cases ladies' mantles, 2s 9d to 12s 6d
1 case brown patent velvets, 12½d yard, worth 2s 6d
6 cases ladies', girls', children's hats, 6s to 12s 6d
2 cases boys' straw hats, 1s 11d to 4s 6d
1 case boys' straw caps, 1s, worth 2s 6d
1 case sash ribbons, 8½d, worth 1s 6d
1 case new gimps, 3½d yard to 1s
2 cases velvet trimmings, 1s 11d per 18 yards
4 cases Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case black lace and lace insertions
2 cases wide width ribbons, 2½d to 6½d yard.

Storekeepers, country buyers, are invited to the above lot of goods.

J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.
Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
Bank of New Zealand
Steam shares
Insurance shares.
Shares WANTED
Commercial Bank
Queensland Steam.
W. BARTON, 341, George-street.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut.

A patented device, recently applied, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of two-thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

It has been extensively sold in this colony during the last two years, and most satisfactory testimonials can be given as to the efficiency of its working; it is clearly proved that although half the price of other first-class machines it will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

PRICE £10.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-street, 4 doors north Royal Hotel.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing Machine, £10. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

BILLIARD TABLE, Hopkins and Stevens, for SALE. Apply, F. A. JENSSEN, 17, Bridge-street.

AMERICAN and Scotch Cooking STOVES, at reduced prices. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st., oppo. Markets.

COOKING STOVES repaired and refitted; extra fittings always on hand, or cast to order.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. George Rowlands
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stan
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
Ryde—Mr. G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, jun., Adelong.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. Ogilvie
Scone—Mr. Aser
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. H. Daniel, storekeeper.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street, and at No. 136, King-street East
W. Air	15, Kent-street North
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.

SUBURBAN.

W. C. Leslie	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown
W. West	Post Office, Waterloo
J. Dole, chemist	Glebe
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
C. Turner	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
John Croaker	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

E. Mason	Parramatta
C. Cottrell	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
R. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Mansfield	Smithfield.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Woolbagging, 27 and 28 inch
Canvas, assorted sizes
Martell's and Hennessy's dark brandy, in bulk
Hennessy's, Otard's, and Renault's case brandy
Calcutta lines
Coir fibre, and matting
Native Ceylon coffee
Graham's case port wine
Danish and Irish oats
Fine old pine apple rum, in case
Hams, bacon, and pork
Bright Mauritius counter and crystal sugar
Congou teas, in chests, halves, and boxes
Tennent's Alloa ale, in jars
New Patna rice.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

JUST LANDED, ex DEVONSHIRE, CREST OF THE WAVE, VIMEIRA, &c., a large and choice assortment of
COACHMAKERS' IRONMONGERY, and all other materials required in the trade
SADDLERY and HARNESS
SADDLERS' IRONMONGERY, &c., &c., in ASSORTED PACKAGES, to suit purchasers
ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

BLASTING POWDER.—Hall's BLG, in half-barrels. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

DAWSON'S NO. 3 ALE.—Now landing for SALE. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ALE.—Bridport Brewery Company, in quarts. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ALE in Bulk, just landing. Bass's and London and Colonial Company's new brew. E. F. REGAN.

SEED POTATOES, Seed Potatoes. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES, the best in Sydney, £4 per ton. L. MORAN, store, Victoria Wharf.

FRESH LOBSTERS on SALE at EMERSON'S, Market-street.

TO MERCHANTS, GROCERS, and others.—All kinds of Mill Work promptly executed, on reasonable terms, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Steam Flour Mills, King-street.

ECONOMY IN HORSE FEED.—Superior (Oaten and Lucerne Hay), Chaff, and Cracked Corn, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street. N.B.—Chaff cut and corn cracked for the trade.

FINE Chilian FLOUR.—100 lb. bags, 20s.; silk-dressed Mill Flour, £22 per ton. PRITCHARD'S, King-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Bowman's, Colman's, Clark and Dodson's, superfine and seconds, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—10,000 bushels, prime samples, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE BRAN.—500 bags, now landing, and for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

SEED OATS.—Best prize Tasmanian, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounce, for SALE; also, Rods, Spikes, and Nails. Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Sheathing Felt, Oils, White Lead, Red Lead, &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be the best, cheapest, most simple, and most durable sewing machines in the world; prices from £14 to £35.
STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, by the undersigned, a fresh lot of Lipscomb's celebrated Hobart Town JAMS, in jars. WATKINS and LEIGH, 422, George-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, now landing, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine
Ditto household
For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—
A prime sample
For SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHILIAN FLOUR,
Ex GRAVINA.
Latest importation from Valparaiso.
The balance of this cargo, San Antonio and Del Carmen brands, the best quality in the market, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing.—Duffield's, Magarey's, Giles and Smith's, Randell's, Booth's, Stevens's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and BRAN, now landing, ex Lass of Gawler and Mary Ann.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, a splendid sample, just landing ex Rangatira, for SALE, by
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CAMDEN PRESSED OATEN HAY, in 2 cwt. bales, £4 per ton. STEPHEN NUTTER, Wharf, King-st.

CORN, CORN.—Just arrived, from 3s. 9d. per bushel. W. SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wharf.

HART'S Superfine S. D. FLOUR, fresh, fine sample. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, now landing ex MISS KILMANSEGG. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine and fine. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and Co., 229, George-st.

MANILA CORDAGE.—Best Steam Laid, ½ to 7 inch. On sale by
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER.—Hall and Sons' Common, single, and double tape fuse. On sale by
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BOILED and Raw Oil, in wood and drums
Spirits turpentine, amber rosin
White and coloured paints, red lead
Stockholm tar and pitch
Kerosene, in 4 and 2 gallon tins.
On sale by
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, and others.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, at low prices for cash:—
Tireing iron, various sizes
Horse-shoe iron and stock hoops
Axle blocks and boxes
Cart and gig springs
Mail patent axles
Bolts, nuts, and washers.
THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

TO BE SOLD, a 6 h. p. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, and a Mill for Crushing Bark or Bones, both in good working order. Apply to Mr. BAASS, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney; or to JONES and CO., Pyrmont.

TO GROCERS and others.—The undersigned, retiring from the grocery business, wishes to dispose of the balance of her stock and fixtures; also a quantity of useful articles used in the above line. Apply to Mrs. DODD, No. 117, Bathurst-street East.

GREAT reduction in Coal, Charcoal, Breeze and Stove Wood, for cash. R. KING, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a Circular Saw Iron BENCH, complete. D. M'ISAAC, Bourke-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Water Tanks made, and Iron curved for verandahs, &c. BROWN, 320, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Colza, Linseed, Raw and Boiled Oil, Asphalte, Ash Oars. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

BAGS.—3-bushel Bags in any quantity, coarse and fine Salt. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

BLASTING POWDER, Hall's L. G. B.; single, double, and common fuze. W. W. BUCKLAND, Circular Quay.

BLASTING POWDER and FUSE for SALE.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

BLASTING POWDER, patent Fuse, Portland Cement.
J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

00,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

00,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
Ditto Hamilton's, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet
Ditto Tupper's 6 and 7 feet
Ditto Morewood's, 6, 7, and 8 feet
Ditto Scotch Iron, Tiles, Guttering, Ridging, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

,000 FEET Oregon, G. and T., Flooring and Planks, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, and Skirting, on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

0,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Colonial Timber, of all descriptions. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

FLAGGING. FLAGGING. FLAGGING.—Best, 2½ in. Yorkshire flagging, at 1s. 2d. per foot, or laid down at 1s. 4½d. W. SUGDEN, or Mr. METCALFE, 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A Brick-built INN in full trade, situate in the township of North Wagga Wagga, within a short distance of the Bridge.
There are four allotments of land to be conveyed with the property, whereon are erected a butcher's and blacksmith's shop, and large substantial cattle yards. Every convenience on the premises.
Title, unexceptionable.
For terms and all details, apply to FREDERICK A. TOMPSON, agent, Australian Warehouse, Wagga Wagga.

FOR SALE, the landed ESTATE of J. C. P. Morton, Esq., consisting of 1267 acres 2 roods of excellent land situated on the north bank of the river Hastings, about 15 miles from the town of Port Macquarie. It has a mile of river frontage, and contains about 1000 acres of excellent scrub land well adapted for the growth of maize, wheat, cotton, and sugar cane, a portion of which has been cultivated. Title, unquestionable. Terms of sale, a description of the land, and all other particulars may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to JAMES NORTON, Port Macquarie.

FOR SALE, a FARM, at Illawarra, of 150 acres of rich brush land; if required, a run for 200 cattle will be let, adjoining the above. Apply to Mr. RISHWORTH, opposite Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL—12 feet counter, £2 10s.; corrugating machine, £10 10s.; office and school desks, large tables, large boxes, cabin sofas, tool chests, and all kinds lumbering property. HOULGATE, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, to SELL Butcher's BUSINESS, doing a good trade; terms low. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL, three GOATS. Apply 83, Union-street, Pyrmont.

BRAHMIN COW, and fine BULL CALF, pure breed, brought from India in the Mail steamer, for SALE. Apply to F. GARLAND MYLREA, 326, George-street.

FOR SALE, a good useful COB, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; price, £10. L. and E. HORDERN, 674, George-street South.

CAPITAL double-seated BUGGIES, carry 4 persons, £35. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR BUGGY HORSES, £25. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

CAPITAL Set Silver-plated Double Buggy HARNESS. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 24th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. E. Gibb to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 young horses, suited for harness and coaching work, a number of them are broken in.

Young Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Thomas to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
10 particularly fine young horses and mare, bred at Dapto, all in splendid condition, and well broken to saddle and harness.
☞ Now on view.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
10 young horses, from Dapto
2 ditto ditto, from Shoalhaven
Powerful black cob
Bay phaeton horse
Grey charger
2 cart mares, very powerful; and
20 other horses.
Also, at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
25 young horses, broken and unbroken.

Useful Broken and Unbroken Horses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Stephenson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 strong useful horses, nearly all broken-in, and in good condition, from the Crookwell.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Richard Ridge to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 27th instant,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots—they are from the Mote, Lower Macquarie.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from P. Quinn, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 27th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, represented very superior.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Bowman, Brothers, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Tindale, Brothers, to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
1050 prime fat wedders, in lots to suit purchasers.

Hides and Tallow.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, 24th February, at quarter-past 10,
443 hides
92 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 24th February, at a quarter to 11 o'clock a.m.,
51 casks tallow
892 hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 24th February, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
And at 11 o'clock,
Maize.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, Bones, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 24th February, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, bones, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 24th February, at 12 o'clock precisely,
60 casks tallow
800 hides
Horns, shank bones.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 79, South Head Road, next door to the Eagle Tavern,
All the stock-in-trade of a grocer, together with the fixtures, &c.
Term, cash. No reserve.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 a.m.,
Hay, straw, billet wood, &c.
And at Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot, Farm and dairy produce, fruit, milch cow, &c., at 11 a.m.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.

Railway Terminus.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, chaff, &c.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Butter, cheese, bacon, lard, eggs, poultry, fruit, apples, grapes, pears, damsons, plums, &c.
Terms, cash.

Cheese. Cheese. Cheese.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at the Depot, George-street South, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
1 ton prime colonial cheese.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck.

Hay. Hay. Hay.

NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the City Auction Depot, Victoria-street, at 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c. At 2 o'clock, 300 cases fruits.

To Parties on the look out for a Comfortable Residence.

A capital Stone-built Two-story House, of eight rooms. Also, a Corner Block of Land, seventy feet frontage to the Pyrmont Road, and sixty feet frontage to the Camperdown Road, on which is erected a five-stall stable, fitted and flagged, opposite the residence of John Lucas, Esq., M.L.A.

NEWELL and WALLIS have received instructions from Mr. J. Cardwell to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above freehold property.
Terms, cash. Without reserve.
N. and W. would call the particular attention of the public to this first-class property.

Household Furniture
Patent Sewing Machine.

THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 68, Bathurst-street, near Kent-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects. Also,
A patent sewing machine.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus).

The Furniture of an Eight-roomed Cottage, under a Bill of Sale.
Comprising—Drawing and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, Ornaments, Glass, Platedware, Stove, Carpet, Sewing Machine, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale.
Ironmongery, Kerosene Lamps, &c.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Jennings, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the stock-in-trade.
Terms, cash.
Offices opposite Supreme Court.

Galvanized Iron Tiles
Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Ironmongery
White Lead
Mixed Paints, &c., &c.

To Builders
To Ironmongers
To Contractors, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 24th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
☞ Gospel Oak Brand.
40 Cases
24 and 26 Gauge.
6, 7, and 8 feet lengths.

To Contractors
To Builders
To Ironmongers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Gospel Oak brand,
8 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 6 feet lengths, 24 gauge
4 ditto ditto ditto, 7 ditto, 24 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 8 ditto, 24 ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 26 ditto
8 ditto ditto ditto, 7 ditto, 26 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 8 ditto, 26 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Slates.
10,000, 20 x 10
10,000, 18 x 10.
30 Casks Asphalte
10,000 Feet T. and G. White Pine
10,000 ditto Clear Pine, 1½ inch
2 Cases Plain Galvanized Iron, 26 gauge, &c.

For Auction Sale, on Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, on MONDAY MORNING next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

To Builders
To Slate Merchants
To Contractors
To Timber Merchants, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10,000 slates, 20 x 10
10,000 ditto, 18 x 10
50 casks asphalte
12 casks American plaster
10,000 T. and G. white pine
10,000 clear pine
2 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 6 feet, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
☞ Gospel Oak Brand.
Crown First Quality.
24 and 26 gauge.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Walter Hood, ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Builders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Nos. 93, 96, 97—3 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 6 feet lengths, 24 gauge
102—1 case ditto ditto ditto, 7 feet lengths, 24 gauge
108, 117—2 cases, 6 feet, 26 gauge, ditto
128—1 case, 8 feet, 26 gauge ditto,
Gospel Oak brand.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Sugars
Teas
Provisions
Bulk Vinegar, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above, now landing ex Lloyd Rayner.
Further articulars in a future issue.

Galvanized Iron Tiles;
44 Cases.
24, 26, 28 gauge.

For Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Builders
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
18 cases galvanised iron tiles, 28 gauge
19 cases ditto ditto, 26 ditto
7 cases ditto ditto, 24 ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

On Macnamara's Wharf.
Surplus Stores and Emigrants' Fittings per Hornet.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The surplus stores and emigrants' fittings of the Hornet, from Plymouth, consisting of
Flour, in barrels
Peas, in ditto
Raisins, in boxes
Pickles, in jars
Butter, in firkins
Salt, in casks
Suet, oatmeal, sugar, and molasses, in barrels
Mustard and pepper, in tins
Tobacco, in cases.
Water casks, mess utensils, fittings, coffee mills, jars, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 27th February.

To Stationers
To Printers, Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, comprising
Foolscap memo books
Blue and cream laid envelopes
Coloured tissue papers
Pink and white blotting papers
Coloured demies
Printing and playing cards
Blue and cream laid foolscap
Account books, assorted
Underwood's copyable printing inks
Underwood's black, red, and copyable inks; also
An invoice of school books
Terms at sale.

Saddlery, Harness,
Stationery, &c.

MONDAY, February 27th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of saddlery, harness, whips, stationery, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Merchants, Speculators, Tea Dealers, Country Buyer Shippers, and others.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF
The Entire Cargo of the Spunkie, from Foochow.
3087 Packages
FINE SELECTED TEAS.

Day of Sale—FRIDAY, 24th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of fine selected congou teas ex Spunkie, from Foochow, as follows
1-5—879 boxes congou, 12½ lbs.
24—87 ditto ditto, 12½ ditto
6—150 half-chests ditto, 40 ditto
7—165 ditto ditto, 40 ditto
9—215 ditto ditto, 39 ditto
11—273 ditto ditto, 43 ditto
12—220 ditto ditto, 43 ditto
13—142 ditto ditto, 42 ditto
14—326 ditto ditto, 44 ditto
28—104 ditto ditto, 42 ditto
29—19 ditto ditto, 43 ditto
8—119 chests ditto, 80 ditto
10—107 ditto ditto, 79 ditto
15—160 ditto ditto, 84 ditto
16—121 ditto ditto, 84 ditto.
The especial attention of the trade is directed to the unreserved sale of the above small cargo of teas, which were selected by an experienced buyer expressly for this market. Samples are on view, and may be obtained for liquoring on application at the Sale Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of
The entire Cargo of the Express,
From Mauritius.
About 150 Tons
Bright Ration, Fine Counter, and White Crystal Sugars,
*** Most of which are in small bags.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of Mauritius sugars just arrived per Express, embracing a most attractive variety of fine counter, white crystal, and light ration samples, as follows,—
P K,—
A—137 bags, Clemencia, T
B—49 ditto, Bon Accueil, S
C—139 ditto, Mon Rôcher, S
D—604 ditto, Les Rochers, S.I
E—829 ditto, Les Rochers, JJ
F—302 ditto, Magenta
H—534 ditto, La Gaiete
I—406 ditto, Forbach, B
K—340 ditto, Labourdonnais
L—265 ditto, Bassin, W
N—98 ditto, Bon Air
O—272 ditto, Stanley.
A large portion of the cargo is packed in small bags, and the whole is for bona fide unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Cream Tartar
Tartaric Acid.

To Chemists, Cordial Manufacturers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 cases, each 8 14 lb. jars, cream tartar
2 ditto, each 8 14 lb. jars, tartaric acid
4 ditto, each 8 14 lb. jars, ditto.
Terms at sale.

300 Cases Oilmen's Stores.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
300 cases oilmen's stores, comprising
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins; jams, 1 and 2 lb.; pickles, red herrings, in tins; arrowroot, vermicelli, macaroni, sauces, cream tartar, tartaric acid, &c, &c.
All new goods, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Dates.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 bags very superior new dates.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive and very important sale by auction of
CHOICE WINES.
Hunt's superior Port
Cozens' choice sherries; also,
SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
*** By order of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 27th February.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
A large variety of choice wines, spirits, &c., including
Hunt's port wine, all descriptions, ex Greyhound, from Oporto
Cozens' genuine sherries, ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz
Cook's port, red wine
Geneva, JDKZ and key; W. I. rum
Martell's and imperial case brandy, whisky, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

PONCE-DE-LEON SHERRIES.
In hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves.
Important and positively unreserved Auction Sale.

On MONDAY, 27th February.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
About 120 packages (hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves) Ponce-de-leon sherry.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

FRIDAY, 24th February, 1865.

Earthenware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of invoice of assorted earthenware, ornaments, &c., ex City of Sydney.
Terms at sale.

Basketware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th February, at 11,
2 packages basketware.
Terms at sale.

Harrison's Patent Liquid Sheathing, for Vessels' Bottoms.
Also,
Large Iron Pots.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th February, 1865, at 11,
The above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th February, 1865, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 27th February, 1865.

☞ BROWN'S
Portable Patent Furniture, with Brass Dovetail Joints.

Highly important
To Up-country Buyers
To Buyers in the Interior
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 27th February, 1865, at 11,
70 packages of Brown's portable patent furniture, with brass dovetail joints, viz.:—
Elegant dining and drawing room suites
Easy chairs, dining tables
Wardrobes, plate-glass doors and backs
Sofas, couches, chairs, towel horses
Mahogany chiffoniere, with plate-glass fronts and backs.
&c., &c., &c.
Detailed particulars will be announced.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Flying Spur, and Lloyd Rayner.

THIS DAY, 24th,

At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Consignments of drapery, blankets, clothing, &c.
36-inch heavy greys
72-inch ditto ditto
Black and coloured grenadines
Welsh flannels
Coutille stays
Roll linings
Coloured flannels
Russia crash
Linen tick
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Witney blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
Gents' black doe sacs
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Gents' fancy doe trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto ditto
Gents' black cloth vests
Ditto bedford cord riding pants
Men's Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto ditto
Crimean shirts
Melton ditto
Felt hats, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Cabbagetree Hats.

FRIDAY, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 24th,
3 cases cabbagetree hats.
Terms liberal.

Boys' and Youths' Scotch Twill Shirts
Youths' ditto ditto ditto
Men's ditto ditto ditto
O. S. Men's ditto ditto ditto.

THIS DAY, Friday, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case boys' and youths' scotch twill shirts
1 ditto youths' ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto men's ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto O. S. ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Terms liberal.

24-inch Bleached Navy Canvas.

THIS DAY, Friday, 24, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
3 bales navy canvas, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Terms liberal.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

Preliminary Announcement.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Landing ex Hornet.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's store, groceries, provisions, wines, spirits, and porter.
All new goods now landing ex Hornet.
Terms at sale.

The BESSIE,
A fine Clipper Barque 262 Tons Burthen.

Preliminary Notice.
To the Mercantile Community, Captains and Owners Vessels, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
The barque BESSIE.
Inventory can be seen and any further desired particulars ascertained on application at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.

MONDAY, 27th February.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Invoices of ironmongery, holloware, tools, &c.
Terms at sale.

Perfumery.

MONDAY, 27th January.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
An invoice of Rimmel's well-known perfumery, comprising a selection of his well-known essences, fancy soap, and elegant toilet requisites.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 24th February, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale.

A Superb Rosewood tricord Cottage Pianoforte, by Kirkman
Elegant Marble-top Chiffoniere
Handsome 4-post Tubular Brass Bedstead, extra size, manufactured by Winfield
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing Tables
Refrigerator, Cooking Stove, and Boiler
Culinary Utensils and Sundries.
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, February 24th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY and SATURDAY, February 24th and 25th, at 11 o'clock each day.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Two Days' Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.

Removed from the residence of Edward Dalton, Esq., at the South Head, for the convenience of sale.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Brilliant-toned Tricord Pianoforte, by Aucher, Freres, cost a short time since, 75 guineas
Wardrobe, Bedsteads, Bedding, Ornaments
Marble Washstands, and Furniture
Marble Statuary, Vases, Lamps, Platedware, and Sundries.
Also,
Pair Handsome Carriage Horses, Carriages, Set Double Harness
Very Handsome Bay Mare, Set Single Harness, Sociable, in good condition
Strong Cob, Spring-cart, Stable Implements, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Edward Dalton, Esq., who intends leaving for Europe per Great Britain s.s., to sell by auction at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, and SATURDAY, February 24th and 25th,
The whole of his superior household furniture
Glassware, china, electro-plate
Bronzes, marble statuary, curiosities
Telescopes, scientific apparatus
Oil paintings, engravings, works of art
Fancy poultry, parrots, birds cages, and a vast quantity of sundries.
Terms, cash.
The horses, carriages, harness, &c., will be sold on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely.

On MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock, at No. 438 Kent-street, between Bathurst and Druitt streets.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. James Barker to sell by auction, at his residence, 438, Kent-street, on MONDAY, February 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
Terms cash.

On FRIDAY, February 24th, at 11 o'clock
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, in Rosewood, by Brinsmead
Superb Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, by same maker
Violoncello, old and valuable
Violins, Concertinas, Music Books
Flutes, Cornets, Clarionets, Music Books
Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. Peck, who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, February 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On FRIDAY, March 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Alfred Sandeman, Esq., 177, Macquarie-street North.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.
Magnificent Household Furniture and Effects.
Richly-cut Glass, elegant China
Massive Pier Glasses, Marble Slab Console Tables
Grand Pianoforte, in rosewood, by an eminent maker
Elegant Carriage, Silver-mounted Harness
Handsome Pair Carriage Horses
Well-bred Saddle and Harness Horse
Boy's Pony, Saddlery, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Alfred Sandeman, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Great Britain (s.s.), to sell by auction, at his residence, on FRIDAY, March 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.

To Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

Extensive Sale of Kerosene Lamps, Iron Bedsteads, American Clocks, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

MR. JOSEPH COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 156, Pitt-street North (late Payten and Day's), on an early day,
136 packages as above.
Full particulars and day of sale in a future advertisement.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BALMAIN.

COTTAGE and LAND, HOSKING or CUTHBERT STREET, near PEACOCK'S POINT, and adjoining CAPTAIN TRUSCOTT'S PROPERTY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. W. Carr to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK of LAND, having 52 feet frontage to DARLING HARBOUR, with a depth of 180 feet extending back, and having a frontage of 52 feet to HOSKING or CUTHBERT STREET; upon which is erected a COMFORTABLE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, with good well of water, &c., on the land.
☞ The above is beautifully situated on JOHNSTON'S BAY, overlooking the HARBOUR and CITY, and about midway between PEACOCK'S POINT and PERDRIAU'S BAY STEAM FERRY WHARF.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Campbelltown.

Sale by Auction.
At Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, February 25.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Doyle's Yards, Railway Hotel, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, February 25th,
70 head of choice well-bred young cattle, consisting of cows, young bullocks, steers, and heifers.
They are very quiet, and in first-rate condition; they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

ROBINSON AND OTHERS v. GEORGE GATTY
WALLER v. SAME
BATH v. SAME.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, at noon on MONDAY, the 27th day of February next,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant George Gatty of and in the equity of redemption in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Picton, in the county of Camden, in the colony of New South Wales, being lots 2 and 20 of section 2 in the map of the said township at the south-east corner of lot 19 of the said section, being a line bearing north 25 degrees east 3 chains, from there by a line to Argyle-street, bounded by lot 3, extending east 20 degrees south 5 chains, then by a line south 25 degrees west 1 chain, then by a line west 20 degrees north 2 chains and 50 links, then by a line south 25 degrees west to Menangle-street west 2 chains, then by a line west 20 degrees north extending along Menangle-street west to the commencing corner 2 chains and 50 links, and as by the map of the township will more fully appear. And all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Picton, county of Camden, and district of Camden, containing by admeasurement 2 roods, more or less, bounded on the south-east by Argyle-street, on the north-east by lot 2 of section 2, on the north-west by lot 20 of section 2, on the south-west by Menangle-street west, being lot 1 of section 2 as described on the plan exhibited at the sale.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd January, 1865.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£247	15	8
Gin	221	13	1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	7	10	0
Whisky	21	19	6
Rum	468	17	2
All other spirits	63	0	0
Wine	101	15	9
Tobacco and snuff	288	9	0
Cigars	34	11	2
Tea	60	7	6
Coffee and chicory	66	17	2
Sugar, refined	66	13	4
——— unrefined	195	0	0
Opium	41	10	0
Pilotage	18	15	8
Dues	5	5	0
Total	£1910	0	0

The Novelty cleared, this day, for Auckland, with gold coin to the value of £2813.

Mr. W. Nicholson, of Maitland, has stopped payment. His liabilities are estimated at £25,000. A meeting of his creditors is called for Tuesday next.

The several produce auctioneers held, to-day, their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. The wool market continues depressed, and buyers are very indisposed to operate, except at reduced prices. The rates obtained to-day ranged about the same as last week, but the bidding was languid, and the high reserves placed on some lots by their owners rendered sales impossible in the present state of the market, and only caused a waste of time. The catalogues comprised about 820 bales, of which 430 were sold. Sheepskins: The supply was about the average, and prices ruled the same as last week. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 579 bales of wool, but only sold about 228. The principal lots were 10 bales fleece, RWIS, at 18d; 18 bales, P in diamond, at 16¾d; 10 bales, A, at 16d; 30 bales, MH conjoined, at 17¼d; 58 bales, CxM, at 20¼d; 36 bales, HG, at 18d. Prices ruled thus: Fleece, 15¼d. to 20¼d; grease, 8¾d. to 10d.; scoured, 14¼d. to 17¼d.; locks, 2¼d. to 9¼d. Sheepskins: About 11,000 were disposed of at 6d. to 8d. per lb.; pelts, 1¼d. to 3d. per lb.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin sold to-day by auction, 132 bales of wool. The principal lots were—9 bales scoured, Graham over AL in diamond, 20¾d.; 28 bales, ditto over CH, 21¼d.; 12 bales fleece, R, 16¼d.; 32 bales, Coomish over SB in circle, 18¾d. Prices ranged as follows: Fleece, 13¼d. to 18¾d.; scoured, 19d. to 21¼d.; ditto locks, 10d. to 11d.; grease, 5¼d. to 9d. Sheepskins: About 1700 were sold at 6¼d. to 9d. per lb.; pelts, 1¼d. to 2¼d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth catalogued 57 bales of wool, and sold 18 at the following prices:—Scoured, 12d. to 17¼d.; grease, 7¼d. to 9¼d.; handwashed, 11¼d.; locks, 4d. Two bales of sheepskins brought 6¼d. per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench held their usual weekly produce sale this day. The catalogue comprised 99 bales of wool, of which a large proportion was scoured, and in consequence of their not being adequate offers for them they were withdrawn. Among the brands sold were—TAM, 14 bales fleece at 16¼d.; T, 2 bales fleece at 15¼d.; RRP, 1 bale clippings at 5¼d. Several parcels of sheepskins were disposed of at prices from 5d. to 6¾d. per lb.

Mr. Brewster's catalogue comprised 53 bales of wool, principally badly-conditioned fleece and greasy lots, all of which sold as under:—CWB, 8 bales fleece, very heavy, at 14¼d.; LPD, 29 ditto grease, at 9d.; RR, 9 ditto ditto, at 8d.; locks and pieces 4¾d. to 13¾d., sheepskins 5d.

Mr. W. Dean will offer at auction to-morrow (this day), the cargo of tea ex Spunkie, from Foo Chow; also the cargo of sugar ex Express from Mauritius.

We have papers from Melbourne to the 20th instant. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

The week, which commenced with some slight signs of returning animation in the import market, has closed with the dulness which has characterised business operations of late; and beyond trade sales there is little to report. The flour market continues unchanged, Chilian in second hands selling freely at £17 10s, and the small quantity of Adelaide in the market realising from £21 to £22. Further parcels of tobacco (tens) have been quitted at 1s 6d. A sale of 900 cases of geneva has been effected at 9s 6d. For spirits generally there is again little more than a trade demand.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 18th instant. The *Launceston Examiner* says:—

Business has not yet settled down after the excitements of the week, and few transactions have taken place. Flour remains at £25 for Adelaide, £23 and £24 for colonial, and £21 for Chilian.

The half-yearly meeting of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company was held at Hobart Town on Thursday last. The chairman, Mr. Guesdon, in his opening speech, gave the following particulars concerning the company's steamers:—"The City of Hobart's disbursements, including a sum of £836 12s 4d for wear and tear, had amounted to £10,226 19s 5d. Her earnings had been—mail money, £55 17s 11d; freight and passage money, £7492 0s 3d, making a total of £7545 18s 2d; thus showing a loss on the six months' working of £2681 1s 3d. The Tasmania's disbursements, inclusive of a sum of £706 13s 11d for wear and tear, amounted to £4240 5s 10d. Her earnings were—for mail money, £33 0s 3d; rent of cabins, £41 13s 4d; Fort Arthur contract, £320; freight and passage, £3520 3s 9d; making a total of £3914 17s 4d, thus showing a net loss of £425 8s 6d. He might state, however, that a sum of £275 was charged in prospective against the vessel in this account for her cleansing and painting, to commence her first six months of the present year. She was now in thorough order. The Southern Cross's disbursements had amounted to £7610 13s 3d, and the earnings of the ship had been—mail money, £96 3d; rent of cabins, £110; Port Arthur contract, £80; freight and passage, £7081 14s 7d; making a total of £7367 17s 7d, and showing a loss on the six months' working of £242 15s 8d. The Derwent commenced her traffic in September last, and her disbursements, including a sum of £5 18s 3d for wear and tear, amounted to £1945 19s 3d. Her earnings had been—mail money, £10 16s 11d; freight and passage, £1443 18s; making her gross earnings £1454 14s 11d, and showing a total loss of £491 14s 4d.

The report of the directors, as follows, was adopted by the meeting:—

"The usual half-yearly accounts and balance-sheet, showing the affairs of the company to 31st December last, duly audited, are submitted by the directors, who, in doing so, regret that the results which they exhibit of the past six months are very unsatisfactory. The new steamship Derwent arrived in October last, and the directors have to report their entire satisfaction with the faithful and liberal manner in which their instructions have been carried out by the builders, Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, of Glasgow, whose evident desire to do full justice to this company is borne out by the care and attention displayed in her construction and equipment. She is a vessel of great speed for her power, and carries a large cargo. She is now placed in the Melbourne line, running three times monthly, and working with regularity. The Tasmania continues in the Sydney line. Having to encounter the difficulties of renewing her trade with that port, her traffic account shows a loss for the period; but by reducing freight and passage money, and issuing return tickets, the directors believe they will eventually create a payable trade. She has just received her periodical cleansing and painting, and is in efficient working order. The City of Hobart continued trading between Melbourne and Otago till the middle of December against seven competitors, and though she worked at considerable loss, the directors were compelled to keep her in the line until the result of the contract for carrying the mails between the two ports should become known. She is in thoroughly efficient working order. The Southern Cross continued to run in the Melbourne trade until December, after which she was laid up for cleansing and painting. In consequence of this company's tender for the mail service between Otago and Melbourne having been unsuccessful, and there being no profitable employment offering for the two last-named boats, the directors offered them for sale, but without success, and were therefore compelled to lay them both up in Hobson's Bay. The directors have no small pleasure in reporting that the action brought against the company by the owner of the Gem for collision with the Southern Cross in the Yarra resulted in a verdict for this company. Seven members of the general Board of directors retire by effluxion of time, namely, Messrs. Bastian, Guesdon, Nowell, F. Butler, Fisher, Foster, and Watkins, and there are two vacancies, caused by the selling out of Mr. A. A. Butler and the death of Mr. Cleburne; but a proposition will be made to you at the present meeting to reduce the number of directors. In conclusion, the directors regret that, through the falling-off in the trade generally throughout the colonies, which has operated so injuriously to the interest of this company, they do not feel justified in recommending the payment of the usual dividend on the present occasion."

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.—Fat Cattle: During the past fortnight the supply has been moderate, and rather under the requirements; we have in consequence to report a slight advance in prices, amounting at the close of this week's market to about 10s per head above the prices quoted in our last;—total supply, 2100 head. Very prime bullocks are selling at an average of from £8 5s to £8 15s; good ditto, from £7 to £8; second quality ditto, from £5 15s to £6 10s; inferior ditto, £4 to £4 15s; cows in proportion. Fat Sheep: The supply has been more moderate than for some months previous; last week prices advanced fully 1s 6d per head on former quotations, this week about 6d per head lower than last was ruling. We quote prime quality wethers at from 14s to 15s, second to inferior quality ditto from 11s to 12s, inferior ditto from 9s 6d to 10s 6d. Owing to the dryness of the season prices of good stock are likely to rule much higher. Store Stock: In cattle, although the numerous buyers lately in the market have not been supplied, much less business has been done than we anticipated, partly owing to the continued drought, and partly owing to the high limit placed on the lots now in the market.—Quotations: Bullocks, from 3 to 7 years old, £2 10s to £3 5s; speyed cows, from £1 5s to £2 10s; unspeyed ditto, £1 15s to £2 5s; mixed sexes, £2 to £2 10s. In sheep, there is still a good demand for young ewes and good sound wethers. Weaners are also saleable at fair prices. Old sheep, of both sexes, are a drug in the market. Quotations for N. S. Wales: 2, 4, and 6-toothed ewes, 17s 6d to 18s; 8-toothed ditto, 12s to 14s; aged ditto, 7s to 10s; 4, 6, and 8-toothed wethers, 10s to 11s; 2-toothed ditto, 8s 9s; weaners, 9s to 10s 6d. For Victoria: 2, 4, and 6-toothed ewes, from 10s to 12s; 8-toothed ditto, 7s to 9s; aged ditto, 5s to 6s; 4, 6, and 8-toothed wethers, 8s to 9s 6d; ditto ditto, crossbred ditto, 10s to 11s; weaners, mixed sexes, 7s to 8s 6d.—Melbourne, February 18.

THE LACHLAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE history of that myth yclept the Forbes Hospital is a matter-of-fact narrative of as complete a series of failures as could well be imagined. Its committees of management (query: is not "mismanagement" the word?) have, morally speaking, been ropes of sand. Their efforts to found and work out the objects of the institution have been fitful and spasmodic, and if anything but failure had supervened, the result would have been little less than miraculous. The Forbes Hospital is a quadrangle of brick and mortar, roofed in with shingles, *sans* patients, *sans* surgeon, *sans* laws, *sans* finances,—a mere relic of the departed glory of a mushroom city, whose teeming population has melted away as if in a dream. Forbes is no longer the golden metropolis, by anticipation, of New South Wales, but a squatting township, and such, beyond question, is to be its future destiny. It is the centre of an extensive and important grazing country which still retains, and must continue to retain, a considerable population. Amongst these are the usual proportions of the poor, the improvident, and the diseased, many of them destitute of friends, home, and kindred, and, when sickness overtakes them, equally destitute of any asylum. How many have died off under such unhappy circumstances for very want of the common necessaries of life or of ordinary attention, to say nothing of medical aid, no man can tell, but that the number is by no means inconsiderable is tolerably certain. Whatever excuses were available in days gone by for this condition of things are now no longer so. We are settling down into a state of rural civilisation, with a reasonably definite future before us. We have many wants, but, beyond question, our chiefest, most pressing, and imperative want is a hospital—a really operative institution, with its medical attendant, medical comforts, nurse, firemen, and working committee, whose work will be something more than mere talk. Another effort is being made to bring about this desirable state of things. A meeting was held at the Albion Hotel a few days ago for the purpose of inaugurating a new movement, at which the police magistrate, Mr. Farrand, was appointed president, and Mr. Stacey, agent of the Oriental Bank, treasurer. The committee, I am informed, meet weekly for the transaction of business, and the movement looks healthy and promising. As the hospital is intended to be an asylum for the destitute sick of the whole district, it is intended to make an appeal to all the squatters as well as to the other classes of the community; and by this means, it is hoped, that the institution will in a short time have developed itself into a living fact, instead of remaining as now a lifeless skeleton.

The sudden death of poor Tom Higgins, a few days ago, after a brief, but severe, spasmodic attack, created a universal feeling of sorrow, in numerous cases almost bordering upon consternation. "Tom," as the familiar use of his name implies, was a very great and very general favourite. He was great in cricket, and all the manly sports, and possessed one of those sunny natures and genial dispositions which find their way to every heart. Poor Tom had no enemies; indeed, he belonged to that limited but very happy section of the human family who never make any. He was, moreover, a member of one of the most fruitful family vines ever planted in Australian soil, which has spread its branches and offshoots over half the territory watered by the Lachlan. Knowing everybody, and by everybody known, he was ever a welcome companion, and welcomed in turn with a hearty zest all who visited his hospitable abode. A few days previous to his demise he was foremost man in a cricket match held in the vicinity of the Dog and Duck, in celebration of the anniversary of his native land. Tom was, figuratively, every where at once, as joyous as a school-boy on a holiday, and looking as happy as half-a-dozen people. No dream then of the near approach of the King of Terrors crossed his mind, and as his numerous Forbes friends bade him a cheerful good night ere they sped their way homewards, they little thought that he had played his last game. But so it was, and all that now remains of the once popular, kind-hearted, merry Tom Higgins reposes beneath the sod. By far the largest and most respectable funeral procession which ever took place on the banks of the Lachlan, followed his remains to their last resting-place, and as ashes were committed to ashes, and dust to dust, the tears of the numerous bystanders poured forth freely in sad but affectionate remembrance of the departed.

The bright anticipations of coming prosperity which, a few short months ago, accompanied everything which was said, thought, and done in connection with the Billibong and Pinnacle have vanished into thin air, and these very bustling, flourishing localities have melted down into the tame, melancholy, wretched-looking relics of their former selves. At the first-named place, two of the engines are at a stand-still for want of water, and a third is about to be removed to the Pinnacle, to some spot where water is abundant. The only engine at present on the Pinnacle has long been idle for want of what penny-a-liners are in the habit of calling the "necessary element." The fourth engine, at the Billibong, which happens to be favourably situated as regards water, hopes, so to speak, for pretty steady and constant occupation. No. 2 Bushman's, of the richness of which so much has been said and written, has faded away into unprofitableness, the last crushings yielding but very unsatisfactory results. For some time past, quartz has been carted from the Pinnacle to the Alliance Company's engine, and report speaks of the yield in glowing terms; as much, in some cases, as 4 oz. to the ton having been obtained. The quartz from which this yield has been obtained is from the Ben Hall's Reef. Upon the whole, however, the reefs hereabouts have not answered the expectations of those adventurers who embarked their capital and enterprise in quartz-reefing; and hence the exodus which has gone far to depopulate the Billibong and the Pinnacle. Of the Forbes gold-field little needs be said. Its progress, or rather its decline, may be summed up in a few words—little gold getting—no prospecting. Forbes, in fact, may now depend upon its grass and not upon its gold, and any attempt to prop up its auriferous character must prove futile.

Our experiences in the bushranging line have latterly been of an uninteresting character. Hall and his mates appear to visit their old haunts in the neighbourhood of the Pinnacle for the purpose only of recruiting their exhausted energies and reposing upon their laurels. Their movements thereabouts are unmarked by anything in the shape of robbery or outrage. In fact they appear to proceed upon the principle that it would be impolitic to foul their own nest; and their prudence in this particular, no doubt, secures them a degree of toleration, particularly amongst their old friends, which they would not otherwise enjoy. The capture of the Scotchman, however, who seems to rejoice in the semi-classic name of Bruce, has created some little sensation—an an element of social life to which we were fast becoming strangers. This worthy has, during the past few months, excited a degree of curiosity and interest to which he is hardly entitled. It is true that Mr. Brown is a bushranger in the strictest etymological sense of the term, but his bushranging appears to consist of running the bush in a bootless, fruitless search after Ben Hall. Thus employed he has roamed the forest during the past half year in search of a chieftain, and roamed in vain. The one great object of bushranging—sticking-up, he appears not to have attempted; at least, there is no recorded instance of it of which I am aware. The only charge of robbery preferred against him is one for stealing a horse from the town of Wowingragong, and the only outrage committed under arms of which anything is known is firing at Sir Frederick Pottinger. His apprehension took place on Friday week, upon the Billibong Creek, by a party of dismounted troopers under sergeant Condell. It appears that the police came upon him late the day previous, when a brisk footrace ensued for upwards of two miles, in which bushranger Bruce had the best of it, the troopers locomotion being considerably impeded by their boots. Bruce was, moreover, materially assisted in his escape by some bushmen on horseback, who rather accidentally or otherwise crossed his track, and took him up behind, thus, for the time being, rendering his retreat both easy and safe. On the following morning, however, the police doffed their boots, and following up the bed of the creek, they came upon the object of their search at camp in a thick scrub, seated upon the ground with a comrade by his side. Proceeding stealthily and unperceived up the steep bank, they rushed upon their men, with presented arms, and a call to surrender, and before Bruce had time to spring to his feet and seize his rifle he was pinioned by one of the troopers, who sprang upon him and threw his arms round his body, when he was quickly secured and escorted into Forbes. As Bruce possesses the reputation of a reckless, fearless desperado of great activity, and is believed to have signalized himself in the bushranging line in the Queensland country, his arrival created some sensation in Forbes, and his appearance in the court-house was looked forward to with considerable curiosity. On Monday, however, he was remanded for seven days in the watch-house for some unexplained reason to the great disappointment of a throng of people who had assembled round the police office. I hear that the only charges to be preferred against him are those already alluded to; but the general impression appears to be that if he had effected this much-coveted junction with Hall he would have proved a most reckless, ruthless desperado.

The movement in behalf of Sir Frederick Pottinger expresses the general sense of this community—a sense of unfeigned sorrow at his dismissal, combined with the anxious desire for his reinstatement. Sir Frederick has for a long time been the best abused man, both personally and officially, in New South Wales, and apparently for no other reason than that he happens to be a baronet. He has been selected by a few small wits of the country Press as a butt for their abuse and ridicule, simply, as it would seem, because they knew nothing about him, except from enemies and slanderers. Those who knew him best will endorse my portraiture when I say that in his intercourse with his fellow-men and subordinates, he was kind, gentlemanly, and urbane, most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, in the performance of which he manifested very considerable ability, and thoroughly honest and independent as a magistrate. As yet the public outside these districts only know him as he is painted by his foes, viz., those he has prosecuted and their friends. It remains now for the remainder—the really disinterested portion of the community—to speak out, and nine-tenths of them will respond "Amen" to all I have said. Indeed, I do not hesitate to state that the news of his restoration to office would diffuse an almost universal gladness throughout the Western Districts, and the act would be regarded as an act of grace on the part of the Government.

A little boy, nine years of age, named Newnham, was drowned, yesterday, in the Lachlan, a short distance below the bridge. It appears that the poor little fellow could not swim, yet, notwithstanding his inability in this particular, he recklessly rushed into deep water, and sank. Another boy of the same age, who could swim, moved by his cries for help, jumped into the water to assist him, when the drowning boy seized him by the waist, and pulled him underneath the surface. After a brief and dangerous struggle, the latter extricated himself, and, as no other assistance was at hand, Newnham sank and drowned. His body was discovered by a black tracker, in a snag, after several hours' diving, by himself and another.

The weather is hot, but pleasant. Grass is abundant about Forbes, but becoming scarce down the river.

QUEENSLAND.

OUR dates from Brisbane are to the 21st instant.

The *Daily Guardian* of Tuesday says:—Richard Hislop, a young man who was lately arrested in Sydney on a charge of forgery, and who was, yesterday, forwarded to Dalby, where the offence had been committed, succeeded in effecting his escape from custody.

Tuesday's *Courier* states that a meeting of the Acclimatisation Society was held, on Monday afternoon. The honorable Secretary reported the receipt of eleven Madras pheasants from Mr. John Wienholt, and also one Cashmere ram from the Victorian Society. Some very important suggestions as regards the treatment of deer and tallegallas were made by Mr. Sheridan, who was present at the meeting, and who appears to take considerable interest in acclimatisation. An offer was received from Captain Yule, of the Fiery Star, to convey animals to England by his vessel, and it was suggested that it would be a favourable opportunity for transmitting to the French Society some tallegallas.

The Gladstone correspondent of the *Rockhampton Bulletin* says:—On Wednesday, the whole of the diggings was in a state of excitement through the report that the blacks had made off with a girl aged sixteen, the daughter of respectable parents on the diggings. A search was instantly made, but to no purpose, and on making inquiries of the blacks, it appears they saw the young charmer leave the diggings during the night, in company with a man whom they described as an old man, with "bail grass" (meaning no hair on his head), and whose name was Tom. On further inquiries being made, it appears that a man delighting in the sobriquet of "Tom, the Blackguard," was missing, and was seen yarding some horses at sundown the previous evening. The enraged parent started immediately in pursuit, with pistol cocked and looks severe; but fortunately perhaps for all parties, he got on the wrong track, and after riding twenty-five miles, turned back, giving anything but a father's blessing on the happy couple. I believe the parties arrived in Rockhampton the same day. The youthful swain is upwards of forty years of age.

Writing to the *Daily Guardian* on the 11th instant, the Goondiwindi correspondent of that journal says:—On Wednesday morning last the inhabitants of this place were shocked by the receipt of the intelligence that Mrs. M'Leod, wife of Mr. John M'Leod, of the Carcuron Hotel, near this township, the mother of six children, and a woman respected and esteemed by the residents of this district as a good wife, a fond and attentive mother, and a kindly neighbour, was suddenly, without a moment's warning, and, in the midst of comparative health, taken out of the world. The sad affair took place about half-past five o'clock in the morning. Her husband had risen early for the purpose of putting cows into the milking yard. He was absent but for a few minutes; and, on his return, found his wife still in bed, with her infant on one arm, placid and undisturbed, but breathing her last. He called to her, but she did not answer, nor does it seem that she even recognised him. Thinking that she might have only swooned, Mr. M'Leod and his brother-in-law used every effort to restore animation, but in vain—the spark of life had fled.

The *Peak Downs Telegram* of 4th instant supplies the following items of news from Clermont, Peak Downs:—The only news to hand from the diggings this week is of a rush which commenced on Wednesday to some new country three miles beyond (probably north-west of) Blair Athol Station, but no particulars have transpired as to the quality of the ground. Thunderstorms have of late been frequent, and the Downs have in many parts been plentifully supplied with water. Very little has, however, fallen at the diggings, and the old cry there for "water, water," is still to be heard. On Wednesday evening during a storm a discharge of electricity entered a large gum tree on the bank of the lagoon at the back of the *Telegram* office, splitting the trunk through its thickest part, and causing a stunning explosion. News reached town on Saturday of the finding of another dead body in the bush, by Mr. M'Master, of Blair Athol Station, near Hurley's Rush. The remains were those of a digger named James Parsons, and were in an advanced state of decomposition. Want of water is supposed to have been the cause of death. At various times we have hinted that other copper mines were known to exist in the district besides that belonging to the established company, and we are now able to state that a shaft is being sunk in a locality within six miles of Clermont, where the best judges are of opinion that heavy deposits exist. Should present anticipations be realised, in a very few weeks the public will be in possession of full information, and we hope to be invited to assist the discoverers in developing the mine.

We quote from the *Guardian's* "Notes of the Week," as follows:—

A quantity of gold was seized last Saturday by the Customs authorities, on board the Cawarra, steamer. It was the property of a digger, who was on his way to Sydney, and had neglected to pay the export duty. The gold seized amounted to about a hundred ounces.

A railway navvy, named Hogg, died at Campbell's Gully the other day, from sunstroke.

A magisterial inquiry has been held at Burrandowan, touching the death of an Italian named Nicolai. A woman named Davidson has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering him.

The preliminaries for the construction of the Northern Railway are being rapidly carried out.

The Government has issued orders for the removal of the head-quarters of the native police from Rockhampton to the Mackenzie River.

A man named Murphy, employed upon the railway at Toowoomba, died on Thursday last, from sunstroke.

The Government have taken the deepening of the Ipswich basin into their own hands, having purchased Mr. Brady's plant.

The City surveyor has commenced an action against the proprietor of the *North Australian* for defamation.

A meeting was held at Kangaroo Point, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of appointing trustees of the land granted by Government for a cemetery.

Jemmy, the aboriginal charged with committing a rape upon a woman in Ipswich, escaped from the lock-up there, on Saturday, but was retaken.

A man named Johnson died from sunstroke in Edward-street, on Tuesday last. He lived only twenty minutes after his first seizure.

The heat lately has been most oppressive.

It is stated that a new quartz reef has been discovered at Warwick.

A new Roman Catholic Chapel has just been erected on Pine Mountain.

A man named Ryan, a water-carrier, residing in Ipswich, was killed the other day by the upsetting of his dray, which fell upon him.

TEETOTAL DEMONSTRATION AT GUILDHALL, THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me space in your columns to congratulate the very numerous section of your readers, who are interested in the Temperance movement, upon the event which forms the heading of this communication. The home press, as you will observe, is redolent with leading articles on the matter, which appears to have taken at least half London by surprise.

The leading articles of the *Examiner*, *Court Journal*, *Era*, *Sunday Times*, *Illustrated News*, *Spectator*, *Patriot*, *London Review*, *Weekly Dispatch*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, are all ready to hand with *Punch's* Guildhall Eclogue of Gog and Magog, and *Fun's* fun about Lord Mayor Hale. The meeting is a great teetotal fact. "How is it," asks the *Examiner*, "that these speeches of temperance can be nothing without excess? When they meet, it is in numbers exceeding the size of the place, and with a rush causing alarm, if not injury. According to the description of the *Times* reporter, nothing stands in their way, they carry all by storm, or with a sweep like their favourite element in the bursting of a dyke. The place was so full, that there was not an inch of standing room."

I will give the *Examiner* the reason, it is because the London teetotallers are happily "zealously affected in a good cause."

Fun gives rules and regulations to be in future observed at all civic banquets, whether *dejeuners*, luncheons, or dinners. I quote rules 2 and 3. 2. "Tea, coffee, lemonade, gingerbeer, soda water, sherbet, and toast and water, shall alone be consumed." 3. "Any alderman, common councilman, or liveryman, who shall, at any banquet, ask for a nip of brandy to settle his dinner, luncheon, or *dejeuner*, as the case may be, to be taken out immediately and pumped upon." The *Era* significantly winds up its lamentations, by adding, respecting the body it represents, "It is really well that the Licensed Victualling body is a great and strong organization." "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," I add, but "Let the galled jade wince."

"The cause of temperance," says the *Patriot*, "must be on the winning hand when its adherents muster in the great civic hall, directly after the great civic feast, in such numbers that they cannot find standing room, and the Lord Mayor himself presides over their meeting." The *Court Journal* says, "The teetotallers have been making a grand demonstration at about the last place we should expect to find them, and under the presidency of about the last man we should anticipate seeing at their head."

It is not impossible, should certain hopes in certain quarters be realised, but that the *Court Journal* may live to see an illustrious Lady at the head of the temperance movement, who is probably about the last of the gentle sex that organ would anticipate seeing there—a lady to whom my Lord Mayor is only too happy to open wide the city gates.

Praying that our Heavenly Father, for the sake of Jesus, may increasingly bless this good cause,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AQUARIUS.

Sydney, 20th February.

CURE FOR PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—We conceive we have here lately found out a specific for the direful disease of pleuro-pneumonia, which has pleased and astonished us by its success. It was discovered or first applied by a man whom I have in charge of my farm, who was previously employed for some time in butchering and dealing in cattle. He is willing to make it public, and, as I believe it will become a public benefit, I have to request you will publish it in your widely circulated columns. It is as follows:—

Put the beast in the yard early in the day, give it a large dose of salts in the evening, next morning give it a bottle of painkiller, mixed with double the quantity of warm water, repeat the dose next day if necessary.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

TAURUS.

Mudgee, 15th February.

THE NEW TABLET OF ABYDOS.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

THE Egyptologists, as it is the fashion to style the students of Egyptian antiquities, have met with a piece of rare good fortune. In September last, M. Mariette, who has been very successfully employed in excavating in the great burial-ground at Sakkara, near Memphis, published in the *Revue Archéologique* a monumental tablet containing the names of fifty-three Pharaohs, placed in successive order, to whom, as to his deified predecessors, including himself, Sethos or Seti Menephtha I., of the nineteenth dynasty, is represented making the usual offerings to the deceased. It was known that a copy of this tablet had been for a considerable time in possession of M. Mariette, and why he did not at once, on its discovery, make it public, it is difficult to conjecture. There is indeed about this tablet something very remarkable, not to say discomposing to Egyptologers. The Egyptian scribe to whom the task of recording the names of the deified ancestors or predecessors of Sethos had been confided had, either from inadvertence or unfathomable design, placed the names of the kings of the twelfth dynasty in an inverted order. It is as though in counting back to the sovereigns of England from Victoria to William the Conqueror, we were to pass from William the Third to James the First, then through Charles the First, Charles the Second, and James the Second to Elizabeth; thus inverting the order of the Stuart dynasty, after a fashion no less perplexing than unaccountable. This tablet of M. Mariette also contains in the earlier dynasties several remarkable and hitherto unknown royal names. Such as it is, it was, when published, in September last, the most important document of its kind that had been discovered since the finding of the famous Tablet of Abydos, now in the British Museum. The glory of the French discovery was soon eclipsed by one of even greater importance made by a German explorer of the antiquities of Egypt, Herr Dumichen. This gentleman has had the good fortune to recover, by excavation, a considerable portion of a buried temple dedicated to Osiris at the sacred city of Abydos, in Upper Egypt, the locality from which the famous tablet of the British Museum was obtained. On a wall of this temple was found a representation of offerings being made by Seti Menephtha I. and his son (afterwards Rameses the Great) to their deceased ancestors, represented by no less than seventy-six names of Egyptian kings, commencing with the great founder of the monarchy, Menes, and continuing in order to Sethos himself. This discovery, which Herr Dumichen describes as "von ganz unschatzbare werthe," was immediately published by Professor Lepsius (to whom it had been communicated) in his *Zeitschrift* for October and November of the present year. That these monumental lists of the Pharaohs are of very great interest no one will feel inclined to deny, but a little consideration will assure us that their historical value has been very much over-estimated. The first portion of the older list of Abydos having been destroyed, we cannot ascertain whether that list commenced with the name of Menes; the Sakkara list (M. Mariette's) does not contain that name; the Osiris-Abynos list (Herr Dumichen's) does. All these lists were inscribed at the same epoch, the first in the reign of Rameses the Great, the second and third in the reign of his father, Sethos; yet the first list contained the names of forty-nine kings; the second of fifty-two, the third of seventy-five kings, all predecessors of this same Sethos. The Egyptian priests who compiled these lists must therefore have exercised a privilege of selection, though on what principle we know not, as the selection has varied even by the priests of the same place, Abydos, at times so near together as the reigns of father and son. But the selection by an historian of certain kings, distinguished either for their virtues or their vices, however valuable, if the reason for the selection is understood, remains a mere enigma to those who have not the clue to its solution. Isolated monuments and the list of the royal chamber at Karnac have made known to us the existence in Upper Egypt, at a date anterior to the 12th dynasty, of powerful, though perhaps local monarchs, the Nantefs and the Sebekhoteps, whose names have been altogether omitted from the tablets in question.

A careful collation of the various documents throws, however, a ray of light on this obscurity, which may enable us at some future time to discover the clue to the labyrinth. We perceive that there is in these records a fixed limit within which the privilege of selecting the names of the deceased kings is not permitted to prevail; that there is, in fact, an epoch in Egyptian history, as far as which all these monumental records are in harmony with each other and with the lists of the historian Manetho, and that epoch is the commencement of the famous 12th dynasty of the Sesortasens and Amenemhas. From the era of Rameses II. to that of Amenemha I. all is clear and in due order, so far as appears on the face of these monuments; beyond that point there is doubt and confusion, except where the monuments throw a tolerably clear light on the dynasty of the great pyramid-builders. The learned hierogrammates of the colleges of Thebes and Memphis in the fourteenth century before the Christian era had compiled a history of Egypt, in which, for the period anterior to the 12th dynasty, legend and tradition combined with pure fable had been reduced to the historic form, somewhat like the history of Britain compiled by the monastic writers of the ninth or tenth centuries, as it appears in the Latin translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Of such a history, with its mythic kings and divine dynasties, its legendary legislators and traditional conquerors, the Turin papyrus is a digest, and the History of Manetho was perhaps an abridgement, perhaps an amplification. But these compilations of the fourteenth century B.C. afford no testimony to the truth of Manetho's history beyond the point at which they are all in accord, the commencement of the twelfth dynasty. Manetho himself, in fact, commences the second book of his history at this very epoch, and emerges from a dreary period of blank dynasties and nameless kings into the monumentally historical series of the twelfth dynasty.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is sufficiently obvious: the history of the Egyptian kings of the united sovereignties of Thebes and Memphis commences with the kings of the 12th dynasty. From that point the stream of Egyptian history ran clearly, and the priests had no difficulty in making up the record of the sole monarchs of their country; beyond that point a crowd of local sovereigns, of petty rulers of cities, or of heads of isolated hierarchies, offered a field for selection which was differently exercised according to the reputation which the individuals might have acquired at one or other of the great centres of priestly power. Some of these Pharaohs, such as the more renowned of the Pyramid-builders, and the good king Sent, have been inscribed on the records both of Upper and of Lower Egypt; while the appearance of the name of Menes, the legendary founder of the empire, in the Theban list of Abydos, and its exclusion from the Memphite list of Sakkara, gives support to the opinion that we are indebted for what exists of Egyptian history in a connected form, to the labours of the Theban literati of the Augustan age of Egyptian literature, the epoch of the great Pharaohs of the Ramesside dynasty.

The discovery by Herr Dumichen of another document emanating from this source is a welcome addition to the materials at our disposal for forming a correct judgment of the views and intentions of the learned native writers of Egyptian history.

Another point, and one of no little importance to the history of Egypt, in which the three monumental lists of Abydos and Sakkara agree, is that they all equally ignore, and, to that extent, repudiate that reproach to Egyptian history, which we owe to some misconception of the transcribers of Manetho's "History," the so-called Hyksos period; that unbridged chasm, varying in breadth, according to the speculations of different writers, from 500 to nearly 1000 years. These monuments discredit, as does also the royal chamber of Karnac, the statements of Manetho as to this ingeniously distorted period of Egyptian history; and common sense forbids us to accept, on such testimony alone, a legend, the improbability of which is so glaringly apparent, and which these monuments testify was not believed in or recognised by the learned Thebans of the fourteenth century B.C.

D. W. NASH.

December 3rd, 1864.

NO EXCUSE FOR REBELLION.

THE following is an extract from the speech of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, delivered in the Secession Convention of Georgia in January, 1861:

"This step (Secession) once taken, can never be recalled; and all the baneful consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it, and who but he that shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate? Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments, what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause, or one overt act, can you point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, or what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can any of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. On the other hand, let me show the facts of which I wish you to judge; I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked for a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labour or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the fugitive slave law of 1850? When we asked that more territory should be added that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow? But what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North. Although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavourable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the Legislative branch of the Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three and they twelve. While the majority of representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the General Government. Of Attorney-Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Of Foreign Ministers we have had eighty-six, and they had but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free states, from their greater commercial interest, yet we have had the principal embassies so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the highest officers of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers filling the executive departments. The record shows for the last fifty years that, of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again, look at another item, in which we have a great and vital interest, that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents, we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue for the support of the Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view for the present the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice, and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Now, for y[ou] to attempt to overthrow such a Government as th[is] ... assailed, is the height of madness, folly, and wi[ckedness]."

THE PREMIER AND THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—[At a] recent distribution of prizes to members of one of [the] London Volunteer Corps, Colonel M'Murdo s[aid] that some time ago he met Lord Palmerston in a r[ail]way carriage, and they conversed upon the Vol[unteer] movement and the influence which it had exer[ted.] The Premier then told him that the movement [had] already done its work in raising this country i[n the] estimation of the other nations of the world as a [mili]tary power, and had had the effect also of strength[en]ing the hands of the Government in its policy a[s re]garded the other nations of Europe. A more [flatter]ing compliment than this could not have been p[aid to] the force.—*Times*.

SYDNEY MORNING HE[RALD] ... SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if ... Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under	...
Four lines, ditto	...
Six lines, ditto	...
Eight lines, ditto	...
Ten lines, ditto	...

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every addi... each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines wil... 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each ...

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit p... Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX ... at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt ... streets, Friday, February 24th, 1865.